

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)

DATE: 5/21/71

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (52-16634) (P)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG
OO: Philadelphia

Re Sacramento airtel to Bureau, 5/19/71 and SF teletype dated 5/21/71.

SUMMARY MEMORANDUM

SSN [REDACTED]
SSA [REDACTED]
OO: SF

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-4-84 BY SP5 RHC/14C

On 1/28/70 [REDACTED] of Local Board 22, Sacramento, California, refused to submit to induction at the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station, Oakland, Calif. He had reported for induction in accordance with an order mailed to him by Local Board #22, Sacramento, on 1/8/70 to his address of General Delivery, Winters, Calif. and ordering him to report for induction on 1/27/70.

On [REDACTED] refusal to submit to induction, he was interviewed by the FBI. He refused to discuss his reasons for refusing induction.

- 2- Bureau (52-94527) (info) (RM)
- 4- Philadelphia (52-7165) (RM)
- 1- Boston (52-6636) (info) (RM)
- 1- Pittsburg (52-3023) (info) (RM)
- 1- Sacramento (52-1516) (info) (RM)
- 2- San Francisco
(52-16634)
(25-76606)

FWD/amc
(11)

XEROX
MAY 28 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

REC-2

52-94527-1877
10 MAY 24 1971

EXP. PROC.
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 25-608475



59 JUN 3 - 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FWD/amc
SF 52-16634

The case has been reviewed by the California State Headquarters of the Selective Service System and recommended to the U. S. Attorney for prosecution.)

On 7/22/70 [] Selective Service file was received by the U. S. Attorney's Office at San Francisco for review of prosecutable potential in preparation for presenting the case fo the Federal Grand Jury to obtain an indictment. To date, the case has not been presented.)

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[] description in the San Francisco file is identical with that furnished by Sacramento in reairtel.)

The San Francisco file does not reflect any subversive or revolutionary activity or associations.)

FBI

Date: 5/18/71

Transmit the following in _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via A I R T E L

DECLASSIFIED ON
BY 6383 *CAJ/BWA*

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
ATTN: VOUCHER - STATISTICAL SECTION
FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165 SUB G)
SUBJECT: MEDBURG

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD
OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
ON 12-15-81 *Decom*

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
DATE 11-25-78 *Classification CAJ/BWA*

Re Bureau airtel, 5/11/71; and Philadelphia airtel,
5/4/71 (Automatic Data Processing Project).

Enclosed for the Bureau are three each xerox copies
of toll call records for MEDBURG suspects which total 258.
Also find three copies of a comparison list which sets forth
names, phone numbers, and addresses of MEDBURG suspects.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-4-84 BY SP5 *RA/uc*

2-Bureau (52-94527) (Enc. 261) (RM)
2-Philadelphia (52-7165 SUB G)

RGC:tac
(4)

REC-39

12 MAY 20 1971

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

57 JUN 3 1971

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

CLASSIFIED BY 1257 *SEP*
Sent _____

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION 9/20/81 OFFICE 1971-413-135

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 5/24/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via A I R T E L _____
(Priority)

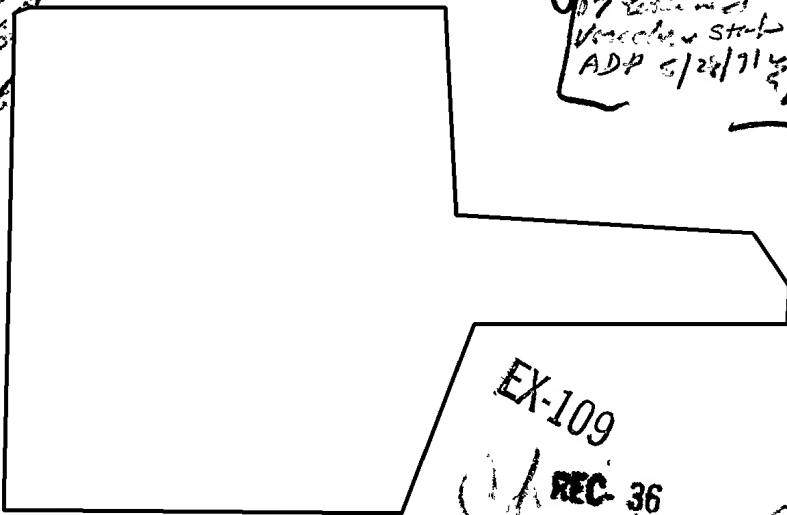
DECLASSIFIED ON 63 03 11/8
5/23

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
ATTN: VOUCHER - STATISTICAL SECTION
FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165 SUB G)
SUBJECT: MEDBURG

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
CLASSIFICATION
DATE 11-25-78 GAT/eww

Re Automatic Data Processing Project (ADP)

Enclosed for the Bureau are three xerox copies of
toll call records of the following:



07 2nd and
Vincennes St
ADP 5/24/71

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-4-84 BY SP5 RJA/KC
A ppc/H 180-1207

b6
b7C
b7D

EX-109

REC-36

52-94527-1879

(2-Bureau (52-94527) (Enc. 27) (RM)
(2-Philadelphia (52-7165 SUB G)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAY 26 1971

FMC:tac
(4)

cc this airtel
filed Voucher-stat

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

CLASSIFIED BY 12/1088/mep
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CAUTION
Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

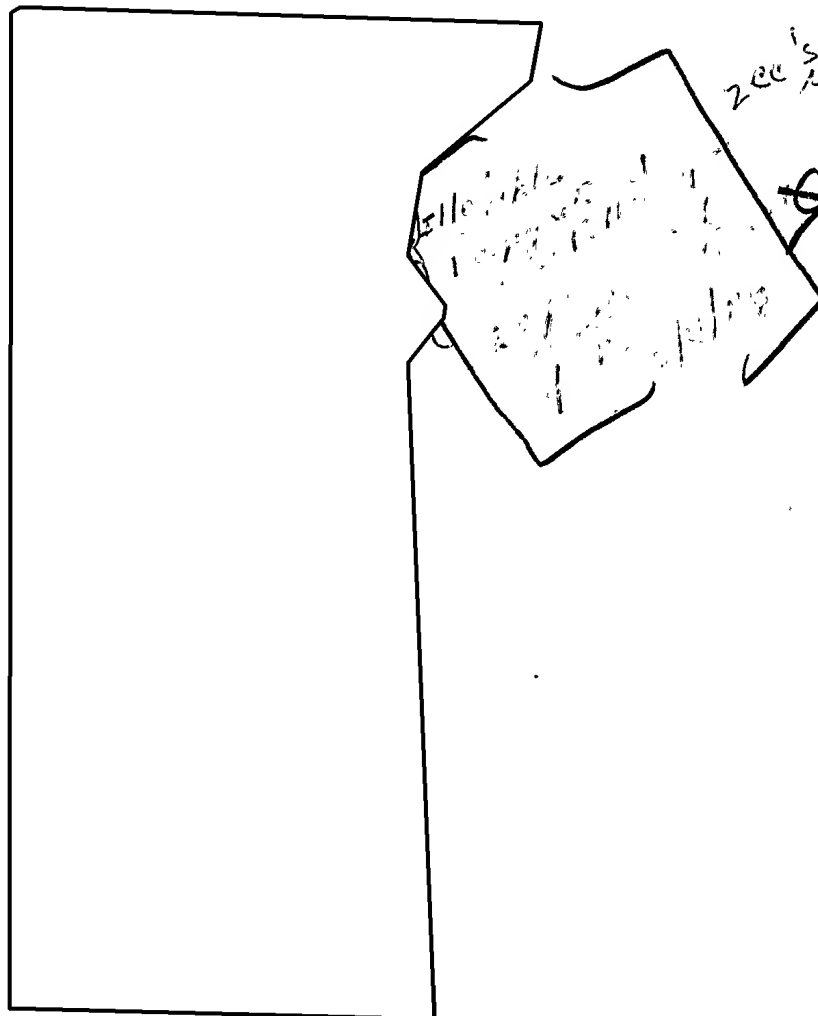
9/22/98

M Per

PH 52-7165 SUB G

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 5/14/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E L _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
ATTN: IDENTIFICATION DIVISION,
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

b6
b7C

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-53057) (P)

SUBJECT:
SM - ANA (MEDBURG) SUSPECT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-4-84 BY SP5 RWH/RL

Re Bureau letter to Baltimore, 7/17/70, BUfile
25-613526, Latent Case #A-23320. *U*

The above-captioned subject was arrested by the
Philadelphia, Pa., PD on 3/20/70 charged with resisting arrest,
breach of the peace, and disorderly conduct. His PHPD Number
is He is a white male, born SSN
 is a student at
 Class of *U*

The Latent Fingerprint Section is requested to com-
pare fingerprints with the 16 latent fingerprints
which were developed subsequent to the burglary of LB #1,
Selective Service System, 38 South Street, Dover, Del.,
6/17 - 18/70. *U*

REC-50 52-94527-1883

2 MAY 15 1971

3-Bureau
1-Philadelphia (100-53057)

TFC:tac
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Approved: *RKW*
Special Agent in Charge

1970 JUN 2
Sent _____ M Per _____

52-94527

465897

5-17-71
100-53057-33816

Appeal 80-122

*Ans
Rec'd
5/13/71*

NEW LEAF

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: April 20, 1971

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Shroder

1 - Mr. Campbell

1 - Mr. Schutz

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

1 - Mr. Conrad

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-26-80 BY SP-5 [signature]

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Numerous documents apparently authored by an individual or individuals associated with the so called Citizens Commission to Investigate the FBI have been made public through the news media, members of Congress, or recipients of warnings to desist cooperation with the FBI or suffer exposure as a source or informant. These documents are of considerable length, particularly the press release announcing the burglary of the Media Resident Agency and the purpose of the Citizens Commission (copy attached). In an effort to possibly pinpoint the author or authors of these documents, a detailed analysis would appear to be warranted coupled with a composition comparison with writings of primary suspects.

Our Philadelphia Office has suggested that an analysis of the initial Citizens Commission press release would indicate it was prepared with much deliberation prior to the burglary since its text is well conceived and was read to a Reuter's reporter at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania early 3/9/71, the morning after the burglary. A preliminary analysis according to Philadelphia indicates the text discloses attitudes toward crime, war, and violence; causes of the destruction of society's social concept and group activities.

Investigation thus far has indicated a close tie between Medburg and Eastcon; in some areas the two cases are inseparable. Individuals involved are extremely intelligent, idealistic, and possess for the most part a superior educational background. Bearing this in mind, it is conceivable that their writings could possess identifiable characteristics which could assist in narrowing our field of suspects. The field has been instructed to, during the course of investigation in this matter, attempt to obtain all written material authored by primary suspects as well as tapes of

Enclosure

EX-100
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

52-94527-1884
25 JUN 1 1971

HAS:bkc

59 JUN 7 (8) 1971

XEROX

CONTINUED - OVER

100-450495-1
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Rosen to Sullivan
RE: MEDBURG

oral addresses transmitting same to the Bureau for analysis. Philadelphia has instructed Medburg Offices to conduct an analysis of their own with respect to primary suspects for which they have investigative responsibility. U

ACTION: It is recommended that the Cryptanalysis Section of the FBI Laboratory in conjunction with the Research Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division set up a project to make a comparative analysis as described above. U

Discussed
with [redacted] in cryptanalysis
Hemp [redacted] - [redacted]
P. [redacted]

Wes
Woe
Wes

b6
b7C

On the night of March 8, 1971, the Citizens' Commission to Investigate the FBI removed files from an east coast office of the FBI. These files will now be studied to determine:

- the nature and extent of surveillance and intimidation carried on by this office of the FBI, particularly against groups and individuals working for a more just, humane and peaceful society;
- how much of the FBI's efforts are spent on relatively minor crimes by the poor and powerless against whom they can get a more glamorous conviction rate, instead of investigating truly serious crimes by those with money and influence which cause great damage to the lives of many people; crimes such as war profiteering, monopolistic practices, institutional racism, organized crime, and the mass distribution of lethal drugs;
- the extent of illegal practices by the FBI, such as eavesdropping, entrapment, and the use of provocateurs and informers.

As this study proceeds, the results obtained along with the FBI documents pertaining to them will be sent to people in public life who have demonstrated the integrity, courage and commitment to democratic values which are necessary to effectively challenge the repressive policies of the FBI.

As long as the United States government wages war against Indochina in defiance of the vast majority who want all troops and weapons withdrawn this year, and extends that war and suffering under the guise of reducing it, as long as great economic and political power remains concentrated in the hands of small cliques not subject to democratic scrutiny and control, then repression, intimidation, and entrapment are to be expected. We do not believe that this destruction of democratic society results simply from the evilness, egotism or senility of some leaders. Rather, this destruction is the result of certain undemocratic social, economic and political institutions.

We have carried out this action in a way which does not physically threaten anyone. We intend no personal harassment of the people who work in the office from which the files were taken. Indeed, we invite them and others to join with us in building a peaceful, just, and open society; one which does not wage nor threaten war, which distributes human and material resources fairly, and which operates on the basis of justice rather than fear.

We have taken this action because:

- we believe that a law and order which depends on intimidation and repression to secure obedience can have but one name, and that name is tyranny;
- we believe that democracy can survive only in an order of justice, of an open society and public trust;
- we believe that citizens have the right to scrutinize and control their own government and its agencies;
- and because we believe that the FBI has betrayed its democratic trust and we wish to present evidence for this claim to the open and public judgement of our fellow citizens.

In doing this, we know full well the legal jeopardy in which we place ourselves. We feel most keenly our responsibilities to those who daily depend upon us, and whom we put in jeopardy by our own jeopardy. But under present circumstances, this seems to us our best way of continuing to live and serving them, and in fact, all the people of this land.

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ENCLOSURE

the Citizens' Commission to Investigate the FBI

52-94527-1884

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-26-80 BY SP-5 RJB/jan

May 22, 1971

~~GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE~~ DIVISION

Attached summarizes our investigative efforts thus far in connection with the Media Resident Agency (RA) break-in and intended early prosecutive action by Department Attorneys, Internal Security Division. *V*

Philadelphia indicates investigation of MEDBURG clearly related to steady succession of criminal acts against United States by EASTCON group. Apparent connection and association between break-ins of FBI space, 52 draft boards, and two commercial firms during past three years all follow similar patterns with same key individuals interchangeable in various break-ins. Intensified investigation of this group during MEDBURG case resulted in obtaining additional evidence which in opinion of Internal Security Division Attorneys who conferred in Philadelphia, 5-21-71, will support total of 31 indictments in three 1970 Philadelphia area draft board break-ins. Attorneys will seek Department approval to present facts to grand jury anticipating indictments returned by 5-27 or 28-71. Early return and arrest of subjects will offset impact of NBC's planned "First Tuesday" Program depicting Media RA burglary scheduled for 6-1-71. Attorneys then plan to follow up immediately requiring selected witnesses who received, handled, duplicated, and mailed copies of MEDBURG documents to appear before same grand jury. If final Departmental approval obtained and as recommended by SAC Roy K. Moore if approved, Special Agents will serve grand jury subpoenas since such will afford opportunities for additional interviews. Purpose of proceeding prosecutably in this manner is to bring pressure to bear against those suspected of being involved in MEDBURG and the Garden City RA break-in. Execution of bench warrants will allow interview by FBI re these incidents under conditions favorable to us. *V*

HAS:erg

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52-74527-1886
ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6-4-84 BY SP5 KCR/mc

Approved 80-1227

F B I

Date: 5/24/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)

FROM: SAC, WFO (52-12554) (P)

MEDBURG

Re Philadelphia teletype to Baltimore,
5/17/71; Bureau teletype to Alexandria, 4/20/71, requesting
offices handling primary suspects to submit LHM's and
current photos to all MEDBURG offices.

ice 42 encls 918-D

2 - Bureau (Enc. 4)	2 - Minneapolis (52-3157)
2 - Albany (52-2327) (Enc. 2)	(Enc. 2)
2 - Alexandria (52-744) (Enc. 2)	2 - Newark (52-3817) (Enc. 2)
2 - Atlanta (52-5374) (Enc. 2)	2 - New Haven (52-1972)
2 - Baltimore (52-8575) (Enc. 2)	(Enc. 2)
2 - Boston (52-6636) (Enc. 2)	2 - New Orleans (52-6511)
2 - Buffalo (52-2230) (Enc. 2)	(Enc. 2)
2 - Charlotte (52-5327) (Enc. 2)	2 - New York (52-13313) (Enc. 2)
2 - Chicago (52-6021) (Enc. 2)	2 - Norfolk (52-8739) (Enc. 2)
2 - Cincinnati (Enc. 2)	2 - Philadelphia (52-7165)
2 - Cleveland (52-3512) (Enc. 2)	(Enc. 8)
2 - Dallas (52-5343) (Enc. 2)	2 - Pittsburgh (52-3323)
2 - Detroit (52-6111) (Enc. 2)	(Enc. 2)
2 - Indianapolis (52-3478) (Enc. 2)	2 - Richmond (52-5489) (Enc. 2)
2 - Kansas City (52-5413) (Enc. 2)	2 - Sacramento (52-1516) (Enc. 2)
2 - Louisville (52-3737) (Enc. 2)	2 - St. Louis (52-4402) (Enc. 2)
2 - Los Angeles (52-13725) (Enc. 2)	2 - San Diego (52-5733) (Enc. 2)
2 - Miami (52-5291) (Enc. 2)	2 - San Francisco (52-16634)
2 - Milwaukee (52-2219) (Enc. 2)	(Enc. 2)
	2 - Springfield (52-2913) (Enc. 2)
	2 - Seattle (52-9291) (Enc. 2)
	2 - WFO (1 - 100-52926)

JHW:mmt
(70)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Approved: RJK 2 1971
Special Agent in Charge

WFO 52-12554

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of LHM, and for Philadelphia two copies of LHM and one negative and five copies of photo and for other receiving offices, one copy each of LHM and photo of [redacted] is person on left in photo taken 4/9/71 at WDC during demonstration at Department of Justice. V

b6
b7C

Present residence of [redacted]
[redacted] is a "collective" also inhabited by [redacted]
[redacted] WFO prime MEDBURG suspect, and by various EASTCON suspects. V



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. 20535

May 24, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

b6
b7C

[redacted]
[redacted] has been involved in a leadership capacity with various anti-war and anti-draft activities since 1968. On January 12, 1971, a Federal Grand Jury at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, identified [redacted] among others, as co-conspirators in [redacted]
[redacted]

The following is a description of him: U

Name:
Aliases:
Birth:

Race:
Sex:
Hair:
Weight:
Height:
Build:
Marital Status:
Residence:

[redacted]
[redacted]
Caucasian
Male
Brown
180 pounds
5 feet 9 inches
Stocky
Single
[redacted]


ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-4-84 BY SP5 RTH/mb
Appert 80-1227

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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OTHERWISE

JUN 2 1971

52 94527-1887
ENCLOSURE

b6
b7C


Occupation:

Unemployed; Associated with

Selective Service Number:
Social Security Number:
Parents:



This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 5/19/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-177928)

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (100-19672) (P)

b6
b7CSM - SDS (MEDBURG SUSPECT)
(OO: PHILADELPHIA)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RTH/MLC

Re Philadelphia airtel to the Bureau, 4/29/71
and Buffalo airtel to the Bureau, 5/6/71. V

Referenced Philadelphia airtel set out:

On 5/13/71, a knowledgeable source in a position
to have information relating tob6
b7C
b7D

- ② - Bureau (RM)
 1 - Albany (Info) (RM)
 1 - Chicago (Info) (RM)
 2 - Philadelphia (100-49630) (RM)
 2 - Buffalo
 VP:jeh
 (8)

NOT RECORDED

172 MAY 28 1971

MAY 21 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

M

Per

57 JUN 7 1971

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

FILED IN
ORI

BU 100-19672

[REDACTED]

Buffalo indices reflect several older references to the Syracuse Peace Council in which Albany was origin (Albany file 100-1927). Briefly, the Syracuse Peace Council was formed in 1936 as a pacifist organization. It was infiltrated but not controlled by the Syracuse Communist Party (CP). The activities included conscientious objector counseling. In 1951, the founders of the Syracuse Peace Council organized the New York State Peace Council as a broader base for "Peace Work." U

[REDACTED]

The Haines 1971 Cross Telephone Directory reflects telephone number listed to [REDACTED]

U

The Polk's Rochester City Directory for 1970 reflects

[REDACTED]

A synopsis of the information in Buffalo files reflects [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was the subject of a 25 case for anti-draft activities in that on 2/12/68 he spoke at a Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) sponsored forum at the University of Rochester on "Ways to Avoid Military Service." This was presented to AUSA, Rochester, who declined on the basis of no Federal violation. U

BU 100-19672

Buffalo files also reflect [redacted] was active as [redacted] for the Rochester Society of Friends. His name was included in a list obtained in June, 1968 from the SDS office, University of Rochester, as being affiliated with the Rochester Resistance, 732 Genesee Street, Rochester, New York, an anti-draft group. U

[redacted] was included in the mailing list of the Rochester Free School, 732 Genesee Street, Rochester, New York, an anti-draft and anti-Vietnam war New Left-type organization. U

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Buffalo file 25-15154 reflects [redacted] is listed as [redacted] of the Draft Information Center of the Rochester area which opened October, 1970 in the Central Presbyterian Church, 50 Plymouth Avenue, Rochester, New York. U

For the information of Philadelphia, the lead set out in referenced Philadelphia airtel re monitoring credit card accounts of major gasoline companies on [redacted]

is being handled in Buffalo file 100-20904 [redacted] U

For the information of Chicago, referenced Buffalo airtel set leads for Albany to identify subscribers to telephone numbers [redacted] and advise Philadelphia. U

LEAD

BUFFALO

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Will await results of Chicago investigation re [redacted] U

b6
b7C

4/28/71

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY, CRYPTOANALYSIS SECTION

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47073)

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
SM & MEDBURG
(MEDBURG SUSPECT)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RTH/AL
APPEND 180-1227

CR 13631 JU

Captioned individual is currently the Philadelphia, Pa., correspondent for New York City, and resides at Philadelphia, Pa.

According to [REDACTED] he received a telephone call on 3/9/71 at 7 a.m. from an unknown individual who stated that the FBI Office in Media, Pa., had been burglarized by the Citizens Commission to Investigate the FBI and thereafter a statement as to the reason for the action was read to him. On 3/10/71, [REDACTED] received in the mail a copy of the statement read to him the prior day. Subsequently, he alleges in his articles that he received copies of some of the stolen documents.

The article in [REDACTED] of 4/1/71 also carried an alleged letter to [REDACTED] from the "Citizens Commission to Investigate the FBI."

- 3 - Bureau (Enc.-12) (RM)
- 1 - FBI Lab, Cryptoanalysis Section
- 2 - Philadelphia (100-47073)
- 1 - 52-7165 SUB A

PLB/wjk

(5)

Lab rep to PH

W/enc (2) (2 lab rep)

FJC:mib

5-30-71

rec 4858, not in Lab

INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

52-94527-

NOT RECORDED

12 JUN 4 1971

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-465274-1

PH 100-47073

The following articles are enclosed for the Lab:

"Gazette and Daily", York, Pa. - 8/2/63

"Lehigh Valley Report", Easton, Pa. - 11/25/63

"National Guardian", New York, N.Y. - 3/14/64, 5/16/64

"The Thursday's Drummer", Philadelphia, Pa. - 10/29/70, 11/12/70, 2/11/71, 4/1/71, 4/8/71 (2), and 4/15/71 (2). U

The Cryptoanalysis Section is requested to make the appropriate analysis and comparison of the enclosed articles with the known correspondence of the "Citizens Commission to Investigate the FBI" to determine whether or not [redacted] may have written this material. U

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 5/18/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY,
DOCUMENT SECTION

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-53802)

VINCENT DEMING (MEDBURG SUSPECT)
SM - NEW LEFT
(OO:WFO)

710519056

Re Philadelphia nitel to the Bureau, 5/18/71,
Attention: Identification Division. UEnclosed for the FBI Laboratory, Document Section
is a letter dated May 5, 1968, written to General HERSHEY
from [redacted] UThe Document Section is requested to compare printing
on enclosed letter with Medburg material previously submitted
by Philadelphia. U

52-94527-

NOT RECORDED

43 JUN 1 1971

ENCLOSURE

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 1)
- 2 - Philadelphia
- 1 - WFO

JED:d1b
(6)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISEAPPEAR 80-1227
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5

SEVEN

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-46572-13

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-27-2012

FBI

Date: 5/12/71

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE

CLASS 10-19-84

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2/20/87
1078 RFP/PA
Classified by SP5 BSA/JC
Declassify on: OADR 11-8-83
appeal #
20-1227

SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (105-19044) (P)

SUBJECT: UNSUB;
Visitor to the Soviet Embassy
Washington, D. C.
(U) 4/13/71
Driver of a Saab
1971 Massachusetts License [redacted]
IS - R
(OO: BOSTON)

b6
b7C

Re WFO airtel to Bureau, 4/14/71 and WFO
routing slip to Boston, 4/21/71. U

On 4/19/71, initial inquiry at Bureau of
Motor Vehicles, Boston, Massachusetts, revealed that
Massachusetts 1971 license plate number [redacted]
is currently issued to a [redacted]

[redacted] Massachusetts. License
plate is registered on a two-door sedan, red in
color. The VIN is 548208. The insurance company was
listed as Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, Boston,
Massachusetts. U

On 4/28/71, [redacted]
[redacted] Liberty Mutual Insurance Company,
Boston, was contacted and he provided the following
information: U

2-Bureau (RM)
1-52-94526
1-WFO (105-104211) (INFO) (RM)
2-Boston
1-52-6636
JDG:mtg
(5)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE 11-25-78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

52-94526-
NOT RECORDED
45 MAY 27 1971

MAY 15 1971

CLASSIFIED BY 1237 SP/mop

EXEMPT FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION

DATE 11-25-78

Sent

Per

Approved: [signature]

JUN 7 1971

Special Agent in Charge

REFERRAL DOCUMENT	
FOI/PA #	
APPEAL #	80-1227
CIVIL ACT. #	
E.O. #	12356
DATE	11-8-83 INITIALS SPIGSK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

Liberty Mutual has a 1969 Saab, red in color, VIN 548208, 1971 license plate number [redacted] insured for a [redacted] Massachusetts. U

[redacted] advised that the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company lists her last known employment at [redacted] Massachusetts, where she is employed as of 1970 as an instructor. U

(U) [On 4/21/71, WFO supplied two photographs of an individual taken on surveillance at the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., on 4/13/71. X

On 4/28/71, a pretext phone call was placed to [redacted] main switchboard, and an inquiry was made in order to ascertain if [redacted] is currently employed as an instructor there. The switchboard operator stated that she was employed there as an instructor, but was currently in class. U

Bureau authority is requested for the Boston Division to be allowed to contact established sources at [redacted] Massachusetts, to verify employment and to obtain a positive identification of the individual in the photographs that WFO supplied Boston. U

It should be further noted that in regards to the Medburg investigation, a Saab, red in color, bearing 1971 Massachusetts license plate number [redacted] has been noted at the RESIST National Headquarters, 763 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. A photograph of a female occupant was taken while she was exiting said vehicle. A comparison of WFO photos and the photo taken at RESIST Headquarters appear to be identical. U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 5/19/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (100-42862) (RUC)

SUBJECT:

SM-MEDBURG SUSPECT
(OO:PHILADELPHIA)

Re Louisville teletype 5/17/71. ✓

Individuals set out in referenced teletype as known
to the subject as being in Boston are: ✓



The Defense Committee Office is the Harrisburg
Defense Committee located at 211 Bay State Road, Boston,
Mass. ✓

For information of Louisville, the background
of the above mentioned individuals has been previously
submitted to Philadelphia. ✓

- ②-Bureau (RM)
- 2-Louisville (100-5809) (RM)
- 2-Philadelphia (100-52389) (RM)
- 2-Boston
- RFS:sas
- (8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

52-94527-
100-
NOT RECORDED
172 MAY 28 1971

MAY 22 1971

NEW

Approved: 55 JUN 7 1971 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date: 5/19/71

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: SUPERVISOR HENRY A. SCHUTZ, JR.
ROOM 5716)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (66-3785)

SUBJ: SECURITY OF RESIDENT AGENCIES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5
RJM/KC

b6
b7C

Re Butel 5/13/71 captioned "EASTCON".

On 4/30/71, Bureau agents observed seven persons demonstrating at the Federal Building, Trenton, NJ. These people were protesting the war in Southeast Asia and demanded that they be allowed to discuss the war with officers of the Selective Service System Headquarters. One of the demonstrators was recognized as being [redacted] a Medburg suspect and Buffalo subject. A Special Agent identified her as being an individual who had appeared at the Trenton RA in early March, 1971, at which time she identified herself as [redacted]. At that time [redacted] advised that she was writing a thesis about the FBI for a college class and needed information concerning the FBI as to statistical accomplishments. She also inquired about possible employment.

[redacted] has been visiting [redacted] NJ. Extensive investigation has been conducted concerning these three individuals in the Medburg case.

Although this situation happened over 60 days ago, it is being furnished to the Bureau to indicate probable casing of an RA.

2-Bureau
2-Newark
(1-100-53610)

TRK/meg
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

NOT RECORDED
49 MAY 26 1971

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

55 JUN 7 1971

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-7225-3255

55 JUN 7 1971

F B I

Date: 5/19/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
 FROM: ^{ASW} SAC, DETROIT (100-39117)
 SUBJECT:
 SM - NEW LEFT
 (MEDBURG SUSPECT)
 (OO: DETROIT)

b6
b7C

Re Philadelphia teletype to Bureau, 5/5/71,
 and Buffalo airtel to Philadelphia 5/5/71. J

Captioned subject received at the Federal
 Correctional Institution (FCI), Milan, Michigan, 12/17/70.
 The earliest release date for subject is 1/20/72. J

On 5/13/71
 FCI, Milan, advised subject who was removed
 from FCI, Milan, 4/16/71, by United States Marshals for
 testimony before Federal Grand Jury at Harrisburg,
 Pennsylvania, has not been returned to FCI, Milan to
 date. advised he would notify this office
 immediately upon subject's return. J

LEADDETROITAT MILAN, MICHIGAN

Will upon subject's return to FCI, Milan,
 interview him in order to obtain any information he may
 possess concerning MEDBURG or individuals possibly
 responsible. J

- ② - Bureau (RM)
 2 - Philadelphia (RM)
 3 - Detroit
 (2 - 100-39117)
 (1 - 52-6111)

JBR/cmt
 (7)

OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-4-84 BY SP5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

NOT RECORDED

172 MAY 28 1971

Approved: 1971

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100 - 462188-6

FBI

Date: 5/12/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
(ATTN: FBI LABORATORY)b6
b7C

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-52931)

710514004

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

SN - NEW LEFT
MEDBURG SUSPECTALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJM
APR 80-122 REnclosed for the FBI Laboratory is a hand printed
letter and envelope from [REDACTED] to [REDACTED][REDACTED] Pa. Also enclosed for
the Lab (Attn: Latent Fingerprint Section) is one record cover
(Inside Epic) and two blank record covers. VIt is requested that the Document Section compare the
hand printing of [REDACTED] with the unidentified hand printing
in the MEDBURG case. VIt is requested the Latent Fingerprint Section process
the record covers for latent fingerprints and any latents
developed should be compared with the fingerprints of [REDACTED][REDACTED] FBI # [REDACTED] FBI # [REDACTED] and
[REDACTED] FBI # [REDACTED] V32-94527-1-Above examination requested to determine if [REDACTED]
is possible suspect in MEDBURG and also to determine if [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] or [REDACTED] were possibly residing with him at Linwood, Pa. VIt is also requested that any latent prints developed
be compared with unidentified latents in the MEDBURG case. V

2-Bureau (52-94527) (Encl. 2) (RM)

2-Philadelphia

(1-100-52931) (1-91-7264)

JJK:ams
(4)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

M.

Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-460637-6

FBI

Date: 5/24/71

b6
b7C

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Brennan CD _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)

FROM: SAC, WFO (52-12554) (P)

MEDBURG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-4-84 BY SP5 RTH/ma

RePHteletype to Baltimore 5/17/71, Buteletype to Alexandria 4/20/71, requesting offices handling primary suspects to submit LHMs and current photos to all MEDBURG offices.

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of LHM and for Philadelphia two copies of LHM and for other receiving offices one copy each of LHM and two photos of [redacted] larger one taken 4/30/71 by WFO and the smaller one taken 5/3/71 by the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), both following arrests by MPD during recent demonstrations, Washington, D. C. (WDC).

Philadelphia and New York previously furnished copies of photos of [redacted]

- ENCLOSURE
- 4-Bureau (Enc. 4)
 - 2-Alexandria (52-744744) (Enc. 3)
 - 2-Albany (52-2827) (Enc. 3)
 - 2-Baltimore (52-8575) (Enc. 3)
 - 2-Boston (52-6636) (Enc. 3)
 - 2-Buffalo (52-2230) (Enc. 3)
 - 2-Louisville (52-3737) (Enc. 3)
 - 2-New Haven (52-1972) (Enc. 3)
 - 2-New York (52-10018) (Enc. 1)
 - 2-Newark (52-6817) (Enc. 3)
 - 2-Philadelphia (52-7165) (Enc. 2)
 - 2-WFO
- (1-100-53896)

JMW:csg
(26)

REC-49

EX-100

JUN 1 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

JUN 2 1971

Approved: RGK
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

RECORDED COPY FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C. 20535
May 24, 1971

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Confidential informants advised Shirley connected with [redacted]
[redacted] She was formerly a member of [redacted]
[redacted] in Washington, D. C. (WDC). [redacted] also in-
volved in recent demonstrations in WDC and in this regard con-
nected with [redacted]
[redacted] was subpoenaed before Federal Grand Jury, Harrisburg,
Pennsylvania, in connection with [redacted]
She was observed at a meeting on April 29, 1971, in WDC, in
which members of the Citizens Commission to Investigate the
FBI were going to surface; however, did not do so. U

[redacted] is described as follows: U

Race:	White
Sex:	Female
Birth Data:	[redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Height:	Five feet four and a half inches
Build:	Stocky
Hair:	Brown, shoulder length, parted in center
Eyes:	Blue
Social Security Number:	[redacted]
Employment:	Unemployed
Residence:	[redacted]
Arrest Record:	Arrested April 30, 1971, May 3, 1971, by Metropolitan Police De- partment, WDC, Disorderly Conduct

Associates:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5-BJA/ML
80-1227
APPEAL

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

JUN 2 1971
PC

- 1* 52 901527-1888
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 24, 1971

FROM : Robert C. Mardian
Assistant Attorney General *RCM*

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: LETTER FROM [REDACTED] DATED MAY 4, 1971

*WOLF, BLOCK, SHORR AND SOLIS-REILLY
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PHOENIX, ARIZ.*

In connection with your memorandum of May 12, 1971, respecting the above subject it would be helpful in preparing an appropriate response if we could be furnished with a copy of the April 30, 1971 letter from Special Agent Joe D. Jamieson to [REDACTED]

PHED BUREAU

Mr. Tolson	<i>[initials]</i>
Mr. Sullivan	<i>[initials]</i>
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Brennan, C.D.	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbey	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	<i>[initials]</i>
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

EXP. PROC.

36 MAY 25 1971

REC-49

52-94327-1889

9 MAY 25 1971

*1cc of SAC Jamieson
Letter to Dept. 5/27/71
Cobk*

59 JUN 4 - 1971

4/30/71

AIRTEL

TO: Director, FBI (52-94527)
Attention: Mr. HENRY SCHWARTZ
FROM: SAC, Philadelphia (52-7165)
SUBJECT: MURKIN
OO: Philadelphia

b6
b7C

Re Philadelphia airtel 4/29/71. ✓

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of a letter from
SAC, Philadelphia to Attorney [redacted] Philadelphia, in
response to a letter by [redacted] to SAC, dated 4/15/71. ✓

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Philadelphia
1 - 52-7165
1 - 100-52946
1 - 67-367

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-4-84 BY SP5 RJG/146
Appen 1 80-1227

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-4-84 BY SP5 RJG/146
Appen 1 80-1227

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

67-367-52472

52-94527-1872

ENCLOSURE

500 Widener Building
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107
April 30, 1971

[Redacted]

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

b6
b7C

Dear [Redacted]

Reference is made to your letter of April 15, 1971, which was hand-delivered to 500 Widener Building on the same date. U

For your information I have caused a thorough inquiry to be made into this matter, and have determined that the allegations by [Redacted] of improper conduct by Agents of the FBI as set forth in referenced letter are completely false. U

Very truly yours,

JOE D. JAMIESON
Special Agent in Charge

- 1 - Addressee
1 - Bureau
3 - Philadelphia
1 - 52-7165-679a
1 - 100-52945
① - 67-367

JDJ:ebn
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

67-367-5248C

52-94527-1017

ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 5/10/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527) (Attn: FBI Laboratory,
Document Section and Latent Fingerprint Section)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (52-6636)

b6
b7C

110513010

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

Re Boston airtel to Bureau and Philadelphia. 5/6/71
concerning documents mailed from RESIST to [redacted]
[redacted] Mass. U

Enclosed herewith are one envelope addressed to

[redacted] Mass.
One letter from RESIST to [redacted] dated 5/4/71, signed
[redacted] One newsletter titled "A New Call to RESIST."
Newsletter #51, 3/12/71, newsletter #52, 3/25/71. UThese articles were turned over to SA JAMES E.
LINDSAY on 3/7/71 by [redacted] A
[redacted] Mass. This firm represents
Record American - Sunday Advertiser. UREQUEST OF FBI LABORATORYLATENT FINGERPRINT SECTIONALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 6-4-84 BY SP5 RJG/140
APP 12/80-12271Will process enclosed envelopes and letters for
latent prints. It should be noted that [redacted] advised several
persons at the newspaper had handled the envelope and letters. U(2-Bureau (Encl. 5) (RM)
2-Philadelphia (52-7165) (RM)
1-Boston
JEL:meh
(5)

REC-34 52-94527-1893

MAY 12 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISEApproved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

M

Per

CAB/CLAW
INDEX AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB
INDEX LAB FILES

BS 52-6636

JEL:meh

DOCUMENT SECTION

Will examine the enclosed material in effort to identify the subjects in this case. V

Furnish results to Boston and Philadelphia, and after examination return to Boston Office to be maintained as evidence. V

FBI

Date: 5/14/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELECOPY URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: PHILADELPHIA

MEDBURG

b6
b7c

REPHETL MAY FOURTEEN.

TRANSMITTED HERewith ARE THE FOLLOWING: COPY OF LETTER
HAND DELIVERED TO SAC MAY FOURTEEN BY [REDACTED] AND
COPY OF FLYER SETTING FORTH DEMANDS BY EAST POWELTON CONCERNED
RESIDENTS FURNISHED TO SAC BY [REDACTED] MAY FOURTEEN.

PA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJL/142

Append 80-1227

JDJ:ERG
(1)

2 ENCLOSURE

REC-34

52-94527-1894

EX-112

MAY 28 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

59 JUN 22 1971

REC. UNIT

ST POWELTON CONCERNED RESIDENTS

3312 Race Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19104
May 12, 1971

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Fifth Floor
Widener Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:

The neighborhood organizations in Powelton Village and surrounding communities are shocked and disturbed at the continuing harassment of community residents by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In a series of meetings this week several different organizations have decided to appoint a delegation to meet with representatives of your Bureau at 9 a.m. on Friday, May 14, 1971.

The residents of our respective communities are united in the following demands:

1. The Federal Bureau of Investigation must immediately remove its agents, informers, infiltrators, and vehicles from our communities.
2. We demand an end to politically motivated harassment by the Federal Bureau of Investigation; which has included open surveillance, "tailing," the questioning of community residents, their neighbors and families, and telephone taps.
3. We demand the destruction of all intelligence files on individuals which have been assembled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the course of the activities described above.
4. The community demands a full public accounting to all community residents for the recent behavior of agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a guarantee that such behavior will not be repeated.

We trust that you will meet with our representatives on Friday morning and respond to these demands.

Partial list of organizations
endorsing the above demands:

Committee to Support the Harris-
burg Six
Community Housing, Inc.
Phila. Community Union
Phila. Resistance
Phila. Women for Community Action
Powelton Food Co-op (Coord. Committee)
Schuylkill River Express

Very truly yours,

for
East Powelton Concerned
Residents

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJG/mr
Append 80-1227

b6
b7c

THE FBI IN POWELTON

For several months the FBI has been active in Powelton Village, a residential community in West Philadelphia. The agents are conducting political surveillance of those who are actively working for social justice.

These agents have used various tactics in their work. They have attempted to talk to residents about other citizens. They have come to people's houses, just to "ask a few questions." They have followed members of the community for days and nights. They have approached citizens on the street and said, "We understand that you have certain beliefs, and we would like to talk to you about them." At times, they have even threatened residents with physical violence.

In an article from the *Bay Area Bulletin*, the *San Francisco Inquirer* states that according to the *San Francisco Chronicle* to investigate the FBI, forty per cent of the files taken from the FBI office are about surveillance of political groups. Seven per cent are about draft resistance. Seven per cent are about deserters. ONLY one per cent are about political activists. According to the *Inquirer*, another 30 per cent of the files are about "hit home." The kind of work the FBI is doing in Powelton is a violation of privacy, a violation of our constitutional rights, and a waste of our tax money.

This morning residents of Powelton Village gathered at the FBI's office in the Widener Building at 637 Chestnut Street to present and discuss the following demands:

- 1) That the FBI get out of our community and that all agents, informers and infiltrators must leave Powelton. That all wiretapping, following, surveillance and harassment must end,
- 2) A full public accounting to the community and assurances that these events will not be repeated,
- 3) An end to all politically motivated harassment,
- 4) The destruction of all intelligence files and tapes which have been accumulated.

Philadelphia Resistance
Harrisburg Defense Committee
East Powelton Concerned Residents
Philadelphia Community Union
Community Housing Inc.
Emergency Civil Liberties Committee
The Philadelphia Women for Community Action
The Schuylkill River Express
Powelton Food Co-op Coordinating Committee

for more information:
WA 2-7902

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW HAVEN	OFFICE OF ORIGIN PHILADELPHIA	DATE 4/26/71	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 3/22/71 to 4/15/71
TITLE OF CASE AD HOC COMMITTEE TO SPONSOR ST. THOMAS AQUINAS CENTER UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT (UConn) STORRS, CONNECTICUT <i>(MEDBURG)</i>		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 150px;"></div>	TYPED BY cbs
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS-MISC (ECCSL) b6 b7C	

REFERENCE: New Haven letter and LHM to the Bureau dated 3/25/71

ADMINISTRATIVE:

-P-

Tape recordings of speeches of captioned individuals were made by Detective NORBERT TANGUAY, University of Connecticut Police Department. Initial part of tape is somewhat garbled, which part contains WALSH's statement concerning membership in the "New York Eight".

Bureau Agents attending talks were Special Agents Agents did not record talks due to inability to guarantee security of operation.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-4-84 BY SP5 RJG/ML

Appeal 80-1227
9-12-71
pg 3

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
								PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:		52-94527	
5 - Bureau (100-260495) (RM) 4 - Boston (2-100-41867) (RM) (2-100-41614) 2 - Philadelphia (100-51190-Sub N) (RM) 2 - New York (100-168839) (RM) 2 - New Haven (100-20708)		NOT RECORDED 78 JUN 8 1971	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	RAO-ESD	ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE	
Request Recd.	1SD-Lynch		
Date Fwd.	5/20/71		
How Fwd.	A/S		
By	REC: BBS		

57 JUN 8 1971

COVER PAGE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-465912

NH 100-20708

LEAD

NEW HAVEN DIVISION

At New Haven, Connecticut

Will forward tape recording to the Bureau
for analysis of contents of tape. V

-B*-
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:
Date:SA [REDACTED]
4/20/71

Office: NEW HAVEN

Field Office File #: NH 100-20708

Bureau File #: 100-260495

Title: AD HOC COMMITTEE TO SPONSOR

[REDACTED]
ST. THOMAS AQUINAS CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT (UCONN)
STORRS, CONNECTICUTb6
b7C

Character:

IS-MISC.
(ECCSL)

Synopsis:

On 3/22/71 [REDACTED] appeared
at St. Thomas Aquinas Center, University of Connecticut,
Storrs, Conn. Bureau Agents were in attendance at these
talks. [REDACTED][REDACTED] advised talk spon-
sored by the Experimental College, University of Conn.
An article appeared in the 3/19/71 edition of the
Connecticut Daily Campus, student newspaper, on
page 2. On 3/23/71 a write-up of the talks appeared
in the Connecticut Daily Campus by one [REDACTED]
reporter, in which [REDACTED] is quoted as stating she
is a member of [REDACTED] On 4/15/71
Detective [REDACTED]
advised that the priest introducing the speakers as
one event in a series of lectures held at St. Thomas
Aquinas Center, was one [REDACTED] U

-P-

DETAILS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 6-4-84 BY SP5 RTH/UL
APR 11 1980-1227

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/25/71

On March 22, 1971, approximately 200 people attended the lecture sponsored by St. Thomas Aquinas Center, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, entitled, "Radical Resistance; The Berrigans and the New Catholic Left." The speakers were [redacted] both from [redacted] Massachusetts. U

[redacted] speaking first described herself as [redacted] the BERRIGAN Defense Committee and stated that she is located at [redacted]. She also stated that she was a member of [redacted]. In her talk she attempted to justify the concept of resistance and the tactics used by those in the Resistance movement. She described the Catholic New Left as one segment of a larger movement although a specialized one. She stated that people should not be shocked when they hear of priests and sisters being indicted by the Government for alleged plots to bomb or kidnap. People should be shocked at the conduct of the United States Government in bombing and kidnapping innocent Vietnamese people and destroying their crops. She seemed to feel there was justification in a resistance movement which seeks to destroy property of companies who profit from making articles as the napalm and other instruments of killing. She also stated there is justification in destroying property such as draft board records because these are what she termed as "destructive property" in the sense that they destroyed human lives. She also felt there was justification in destroying property of Government type secret police as this was also harmful to the people. U

b6
b7C

On 3/22/71 at Storrs, Connecticut File # NH 100-20708

by Special Agent JOHN E. KELLY
Special Agent WILLIAM B. GROTHAUS/cbs Date dictated 3/23/71

-2-

[] then summed up the activities of the New Catholic Left and the resistance movement since November, 1970. She stated that one group known as the Hoover Vacuum Conspiracy conducted raids on draft boards in New Jersey. There have also been raids on other draft boards since November. She then stated that the latest activity and the most interesting had been the recent break-in at the Media, Pennsylvania Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Since that activity, [] stated substantially all of us have been visited and called frequently by our agent friends asking us if we did care to talk to them about that activity. U

[] stated the Government in its indictments chose individuals very carefully to help their case. Besides priests and sisters, the Government indicted a physicist to show the technical knowledge necessary for a bomb plot and a person who occasionally goes to a farm to show the conspiracy in picking a place to test their bombs. The Government also indicted an Asian, that's an East Pakistani, which gives to the conspiracy a third world constituent although not real and the East Pakistani hardly knows the other defendants. In indicting the East Pakistani, the Government will also, no doubt, seek to show that five innocent people have been misled by this foreign influence. [] indicated that she had been in a draft board raid on one occasion. Also, [] called attention to one [] present during her talk, who she stated was a member of [] and had been in on a raid on a draft board in Boston. She also stated one [] presently awaiting sentencing in connection with a protest against Dow Chemical Company, again place was not specified. [] stated that resistance could be shown by interested people by not paying income taxes and also by refusing to enter military service. She praised the raids on draft boards and the spilling of blood on draft board records by the BERRIGANS and associates. Persons, [] felt, should be willing to suffer consequences in committing crimes of resistance even the possibility of death. She said that no amount of indictments will deter the resistance movement from its goals that the war is the issue. [] stated she had made a visit to the BERRIGANS in prison that same day, March 22, 1971, and that she is often a visitor to the BERRIGANS in prison. U

[redacted] spoke there about twenty minutes after [redacted]. He stated that although some liberals think the United States Government's involvement in Viet Nam is a mistake and that the indicting of people is a mistake, actually these things are not mistakes. He said the United States' involvement in Vietnam and these indictments are all part of a determined United States Government attempt at repression at home and abroad. Evidence of this is seen in the Government's attempts to eradicate black leadership in the United States; that is [redacted] stated historically it's a fact that we wage war and bomb for the benefit of industry. [redacted] referred to the question of illegality of the resistance movement and stated that the United States Government is acting illegally in conducting war in Viet Nam which the Congress has not declared. The United States Government is outside the law since the Nuremburg trials after World War II had set up certain laws which, henceforth, call for the prosecution of war leaders. He stated that Lieutenant [redacted] on trial for murdering the Vietnamese people, is being used by the Government as a scapegoat and added that General WESTMORELAND, who is being praised as a hero, is the one who should be on trial as a war criminal. He stated that some have referred to the activities of the resistance movement as treason and that this is a good word to use for their activities. A person cannot, in this day, be a good Christian and a good American at the same time. People have to make a choice in their lives. U

A question and answer period followed the talks in which the speakers repeated many of their statements. One questioner asked why there is no resistance movement and anti-war movement in North Viet Nam and [redacted] responded to this question by stating that the question was getting off the point but that she feels the National Liberation Front (NLF) was doing a good job. She further stated that she is working to set America straight and that she can't, at this time, handle the whole world. U

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/29/71

On March 23, 1971, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that he attended talks given by [redacted] and [redacted] held at the St. Thomas Aquinas Center, UCONN, with Detective [redacted] UCONN Security Department. [redacted] further advised that the talks were tape recorded by Detective [redacted] Instant tape was given to SA [redacted] advised that the talks were sponsored by the Experimental College, University of Connecticut. U

b6
b7C

On 3/23/71 at Storrs, Conn. File # NH 100-20708
by SA [redacted] /cbs Date dictated 3/26/71

b6
b7C

-5-

The following newspaper articles appeared in the Connecticut Daily Campus, student newspaper at the University of Connecticut; one appearing on Page 2, 3/19/71, entitled, "Berrigans visitor Ann Walsh to talk here next monday" and the other appearing on Page 1 entitled, "Berrigans' visitor talks about upcoming trial," March 23, 1971, edition, Pages 1 and 3. ✓

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

*berrigans' visitor
ann walsh to talk
here next monday*

Ann Walsh, one of the five visitors to the Berrigan brothers, will speak Monday, March 22 at St. Thomas Aquinas Center at 8:00. Walsh is the only one of the five not to be arrested as part of alleged conspiracy to kidnap Henry Kissinger.

Walsh's topic will be "Radical Resistance: The Berrigans and the New Catholic Left." Speaking with her will be Fr. Mike Hunt of Boston University.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

V. OF CONN
STURRS, CONN

Date: 3/19/71
Edition:
Author:
Editor: CONNECTICUT
Title: DAILY
CAMPUS
PAGE 2

Character:

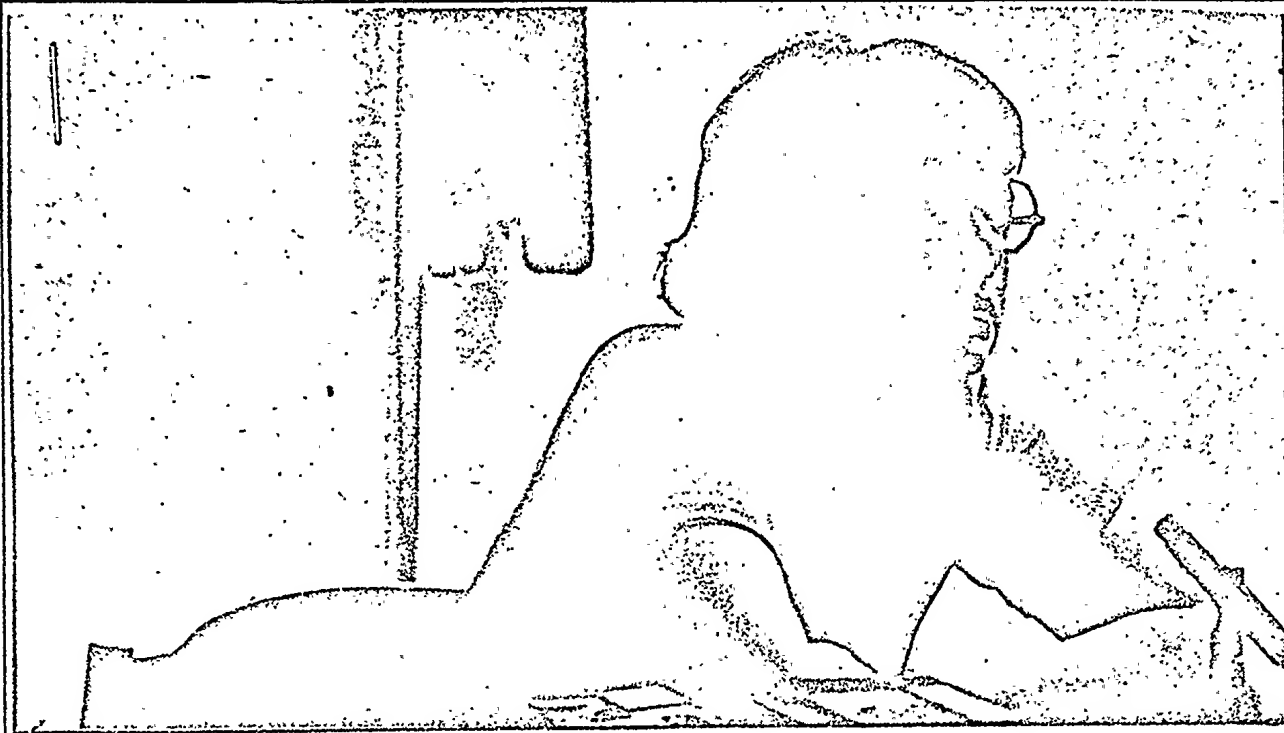
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: NEW HAVEN

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



name of
y and state.)

"I find Catholicism extremely meaningful," Ann Walsh, a co-ordinator of the Berrigan Defense Committee, said last night. She spoke to about 200 persons in the St. Thomas Aquinas Center on the Berrigans, Resistance, and the Catholic Left.

(Campus photo by P.J.)

berrigans' visitor talks

about upcoming trial

U. OF CONN.
STORRS, CONN.

Date: 3/23/71

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: CONNECTICUT
DAILY CAMPUS

Character: PAGE 1

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: NEW HAVEN

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

walsh calls berrigan's active resistors

By PEGGY McCARTHY

"The arrests of the Harrisburg six were not shots in the night. Parish priests were not interrupted saying Mass and hearing confessions. The people arrested had been actively working in resistance."

The above statements were made last night in the St. Thomas Aquinas center here by Ann Walsh, a co-ordinator of the Berrigan Defense committee, member of the New York Eight, and a chaplain in the campus ministry at Boston University. The New York Eight is a group

of persons who organized the destruction of I-A draft files in the Bronx and Queens, N.Y. in August 1969.

"The government recognized them (Harrisburg six) as a threat" said Miss Walsh adding that "they are a random, neat selection of people." The six include: Daniel J. Berrigan, and Philip F. Berrigan, Catholic priests; a physics professor; an Asian; a man Miss Walsh described as "a guy on a farm trying to get his head together" and an "alleged informer".

They were arrested for allegedly conspiring to kidnap Presidential Advisor Henry Kissinger as well as bomb the heating plants for several federal buildings.

Miss Walsh outlined what she believes will be the government's presentation in court: the physics professor's knowledge of how to make bombs; that one member's farm was used as a place to make bombs; and that the Asian, a representative of the Third World will be presented as an outside agitator.

Since the indictment of the six Miss Walsh said "the most damaging thing that's happened is the Berrigans making the cover of Time magazine. It makes

them look like they're cute. They're not." "We're not forming a Berrigan-mania fan club" she added.

Miss Walsh said she spend several hours yesterday visiting Philip Berrigan in the Federal prison in Danbury.

Last night the Rev. Jack Allen of the Campus Christian Foundation, asked Miss Walsh what people who sympathize with the Berrigans can do. She included: financial support to resistance movements, canvassing, visiting local courts to find out what happens there, assisting families of people in jail - "not just resisters"; tax resistance; teach-ins; and taking draft resisters into private homes.

Miss Walsh said that she does not favor mass demonstrations because she believes that small selective groups of people who work together are more effective.

She also suggested that anyone in the Storrs area interested in working with the Harrisburg Defense committee should contact the St. Thomas center on N. Eagleville Road.

When a member of the audience asked Miss Walsh why she didn't mention prayer, she said it was an "oversight."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

U. OF CONN
STORRS, CONN

Date: 3/23/71

Edition:

Author: - PEGGY McCARTHY

Editor:

Title: CONNECTICUT
DAILY CAMPUS
PAGE 3

Character:

or 100-20708

Classification:

Submitting Office: NEW HAVEN

☐ Being Investigated

"I find Catholicism extremely meaningful," she commented.

Speaking with Miss Walsh, was the Rev. Michael Hunt, a Paulist Father stationed at Boston University.

Hunt, clad in a crew neck sweater, pants, and desert boots said he hasn't participated in raiding and / or destroying a draft board.

"I'm not totally comfortable with the destruction of property, but on a scale of evils, destroying draft files is so small in comparison to bombing people in a war," he said.

Hunt said "many Americans who call themselves Catholics are at the point when they must choose between being an American or a Catholic". He referred to the late Francis Cardinal Spellman, who told reporters when he returned from a tour of Vietnam, "my country-right or wrong- my country."

"By Christian standards that's a very immoral stand to take," Hunt commented. He said that Spellman chose to be an American. "I don't hesitate to say that a lot of American Catholics have chosen American," he added.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)



V. J. F. COMM.
STORRS, CONN.

3/23/71

Ion: PEGGY MCCARTHY
or: CONNECTICUT
DAILY
CAMPUS
PAGE 3

acter: NEW HAVEN
Classification: NEW HAVEN
Editing Office:
Being Investigated

Ann Walsh, (right) a chaplain in the campus ministry at Boston University, answers questions of audience members in the St. Thomas Center last night. The Rev. Michael Hunt, (left) Paulist Father stationed at BU, later told the group to get into "the psychology of personal resistance". (Campus photo by P.J.)

On April 15, 1971, Detective [redacted]
UCONN Security Department, Storrs, Conn., advised that the
talks given by [redacted] were intro-
duced by one Reverend [redacted] who is a priest stationed
at St. Thomas Aquinas Center. J

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b7C

I B I

Date: 5-11-71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: FBI LABORATORY)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-150486)

710514001

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
SM-MISCELLANEOUS (MEDBURG SUSPECT)
(OO-NY)b6
b7C

RePHtel to Director and Twenty-One Offices, 5/6/71,
captioned "MEDBURG" stating handwriting and hand printing
specimens of each Medburg suspect are of prime importance. U

[REDACTED] is being considered as secondary suspect in
Medburg in view of previous participation in draft board
break-in as one of [REDACTED] U

Enclosed herewith for the Laboratory is a photo-
static copy of a twelve page handwritten statement
furnished by subject to ONI on 5-11-61. The Laboratory is
requested to compare instant statement with known specimens
in Medburg case and furnish copies of results to NY and PH.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJB/ld

NOT RECORDED

168 JUN 1 1971

4-Bureau (RM)
(2-FBI Laboratory) (Encl 1)
2-Philadelphia (RM)
1-New York
JMM:jmm
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

62 JUN 8 1971

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-435195-6

F B I

Date: 5/18/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: GARDBURG-ATTEMPT
(OO: NY)
NY 52-10075
NK 52-6861MEDBURG
(OO: PH)
BUFILE 52-94527
NY 52-10018
NK 52-6817ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-4-84 BY SP5 RLB/WR
AppealEnclosed for the FBI Laboratory are five items of evidence relating to captioned cases. The following is the itemized list of evidence being submitted: 80-12271. Single page typewritten letter (incomplete) bearing letterhead of "Youth Consultation Service," 237 Broadway, Newark, NJ. This letter was prepared on an IBM Selectric typewriter in the office of the (YCS). V2. Three copies of same letter as #1. These copies were prepared from a Pitney Bowes 253 MC copier which is in use at the "Youth Consultation Service." V3. Two page listing entitled "Youth Consultation Staff". The bottom of pages 1 and 2 are stapled by two stapling machines in use in the office of the "Youth Consultation Office." V6-Bureau (Enc. 5)
4-New York
4-Philadelphia
2-Newark
FJM/aff
(16)52-94527-
NOT RECORDED
120 JUN 7 1971

CARBON COPY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

59 JUN 9 - 1971

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

NK 52-6861
NK 52-6817

b6
b7C

4. One strip of staple samples taken from "Youth Consultation Office." Box bore label "Swingline RW 35 Staples." ✓

5. One copy of Form FD-395 "Interrogation; Advice of Rights." This form was handled by [redacted] NJ, on the occasion of her first interview by Special Agents of the Newark Division on 5/17/71. ✓

The FBI Laboratory is requested to conduct appropriate examinations of the enclosed items in connection with items of evidence collected to date in both of captioned cases. ✓

In connection with item #5 the FBI Laboratory is requested to conduct latent fingerprint examination in an attempt to compare the prints of [redacted] with those unidentified prints obtained in the GARDEBURG case. The fingerprints of SA WALTER V. MC VEE and FRED J. MALONEY should be used for elimination purposes. ✓

Items marked #1 through #4 are all accessible to [redacted] GARDEBURG suspect, at the "Youth Consultation Service," 237 Broadway, Newark, New Jersey. ✓

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)

DATE: 5/17/71

ATTN: IDENTIFICATION DIVISION,
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

FROM :

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165 SUB A)

SUBJECT:

MEDBURG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-4-84 BY SP5 RJA/MLC
Apprent 80-1027

Enclosed for the Latent Fingerprint Section are the following items: V

(1) Two pamphlets entitled "Weapons for Counterinsurgency, Chemical/Biological anti-personnel incendiary," classified as item number seven V

(2) Three xerox copies of a paper bearing legend "A New Book from NARMIC," classified as item number eleven V

(3) One copy of a booklet entitled "The Police Chief, 1970 Directory of Members and Police Buyers Guide," classified as item number twelve V

The above enclosures were seized 5/16/71 during a raid under the authority of a search warrant at [REDACTED] Philadelphia, Pa. V

It is requested that the Latent Fingerprint Section appropriately process the enclosures for latent fingerprints. V

For the purposes of possible elimination, the following three FBI Agents of the Philadelphia Division handled the enclosures: TERENCE D. DINAN, JOHN J. MURPHY, and [REDACTED] V

3-Bureau (52-94527) (Enc. 6) (RM)
3-Philadelphia
(1-52-7165 SUB A)
(1-52-7165 SUB I)
(1-52-7165 SUB B)

GHK:tac
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

b6
b7c

F B I

Date: 5/20/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

b6
b7c

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO

EASTCON

{Buffalo file number 100-20820}
{Bureau file number 100-460495}

MEDBURG

{Buffalo file number 52-2230 Sub 1)
{Bureau file number 52-94927)
(OO: PHILADELPHIA)6-5-84 SP5 RTH/142
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-22-80 BY SP5 RTH/142
DONE FOR EAST CONRe Bureau teletype dated 4/30/71 instructing that
attempts be made to obtain contemporary handprinting of
suspect [REDACTED]Enclosed for Philadelphia are three (3) copies each
of FD-302s reflecting negative investigations at Rochester, New
York, to obtain requested handprinting.It is noted that hotels and motels in the vicinity
of the Rochester Federal Building were checked for handprinting
samples of [REDACTED] who attended the trial of the Flower
City Conspiracy in Rochester, New York. Nearly all of the
defendants' sympathizers stayed with various individual
supporters and did not utilize public accommodations.

- (4) - Bureau (AM-RM)
 (2 - 52-94927)
 (2 - 100-460495)
 6 - Philadelphia (AM-RM) (Encs. 9)
 (2 - 52-7165)
 (2 - 100-51190)
 (2 - 25-41932)
 2 - Buffalo
 (1 - 52-2230 Sub 1)

RBJ:dmw
(12)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE52-74527-
NOT RECORDED
MAY 28 1971Approved: 5 JUN - 7 1971
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

May 19, 1971

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Attached relates to Medburg investigation and sets forth information from reliable Philadelphia source about a meeting of [redacted]

[redacted] on 5/18/71. Most of the residents are members of [redacted]

[redacted] A number of prime Medburg suspects reside in [redacted] Meeting attended by approximately 22 individuals including [redacted]

[redacted] prime Medburg suspect, acted as moderator for meeting [redacted]

This group agreed to have a street fair 6/5/71 at [redacted] which will feature posters and newspapers articles critical of FBI. Group has set up communication centers in [redacted]

[redacted] equipped with air horns and gongs which will be activated to alert village residents of arrival of FBI Agents in area. [redacted]

group does not plan to disrupt any FBI raids but attract large crowds to FBI investigation.

AGLU Attorney [redacted] was assigned to contact representative and CBS will photograph any raids. [redacted] suggested that he be wired when he talked to FBI in the future but CBS representative discouraged [redacted] suggestion, stating, "That BS had been caught staging things before and wanted to avoid similar embarrassment in the future." Department being advised.

Bjr:bkc

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I
REC-D BISHOP

MAY 20 11 55 AM 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RTA/ylc

App 6791 80-1227

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 5/13/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E L _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
Attention: Identification Division,
Latent Fingerprint Section

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165 SUB A)

SUBJECT: MEDBURGb6
b7c

Enclosed for the Latent Fingerprint Section is an envelope personally delivered to the Philadelphia Division of the FBI 5/13/71, and a letter to the FBI, which was enclosed in the envelope from the East Powelton Concerned Residents. The enclosed documents were received at 2:55 p.m., 5/13/71, by [redacted]

The girl who presented the envelope and letter identified herself as [redacted]. She is described as a white female, approximately [redacted] years of age, 5'3", 125 pounds, brown kinky hair, pony tail style and brown eyes. She was wearing a trench coat and blue denim slacks.

REQUEST OF LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION:

Compare any latent prints developed on the enclosed documents with those developed in the MEDBURG, GARBURG ATTEMPT and related Draft Board Break-ins.

EX 101

REC 70

52-71527-1897

MAY 14 1971

- ③ - Bureau (52-94527) (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Philadelphia (52-7165 SUB A)
 - 1 - 66- (OFFICE SECURITY)
 - 1 - 100-50383* (PHILADELPHIA COMMUNITY UNION)
 - 1 - 14-212* (PHILADELPHIA RESISTANCE)
 - 1 - 100-51288* [redacted]
 - 1 - 100-51853* (EAST POWELTON CONCERNED RESIDENTS)

TDD/rav
(10)

ENCLOSURE

JUN 3 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-50383

F B I

Date: 5/13/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via A I R T E L _____
(Priority)

b6
b7C

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
Attention: Identification Division,
Latent Fingerprint Section

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165 SUB A)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJB/112

Enclosed for the Latent Fingerprint Section is an envelope personally delivered to the Philadelphia Division of the FBI 5/13/71, and a letter to the FBI, which was enclosed in the envelope from the East Powelton Concerned Residents. The enclosed documents were received at 2:55 p.m., 5/13/71, by receptionist [redacted]

The girl who presented the envelope and letter identified herself as [redacted]. She is described as a white female, approximately [redacted] years of age, 5'3", 125 pounds, brown kinky hair, pony tail style and brown eyes. She was wearing a trench coat and blue denim slacks.

REQUEST OF LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION:

Compare any latent prints developed on the enclosed documents with those developed in the MEDBURG, GARDBURG ATTEMPT and related Draft Board Break-ins.

- ③ - Bureau (52-94527) (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 7 - Philadelphia (52-7165 SUB A)
 - 1 - 66- (OFFICE SECURITY)
 - 1 - 100-50383* (PHILADELPHIA COMMUNITY UNION)
 - 1 - 14-212* (PHILADELPHIA RESISTANCE)
 - 1 - 100-51288* [redacted]
 - 1 - 100-51853* (EAST POWELTON CONCERNED RESIDENTS)

TDD/rav
(10)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CARBON COPY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

52-94527

5/16/71

AIRTEL"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 R76/142

Appex/ 80-1227

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
ATTENTION: FBI, LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165 Sub A)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

Enclosed for the Lab is a copy of a memo of SA THOMAS F. LEWIS dated 8/1/69 and a leaflet entitled "Quaker Tells of Work for FBI". U

For the information of the Laboratory the enclosed memo was one of the documents stolen in captioned case. On 4/16/71 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] At the announcement he displayed a copy of an FBI document. U

b6
b7C
b7D

On 5/15/71 [REDACTED] delivered the enclosed memo to the Philadelphia FBI with a note that he had received it from the Friends Peace Committee (FPC). He said the blue ink notations are his, but the writing under the ink was on the document when he received it. He said further the notations under the ink may have been made by the FPC or by the group furnishing the document to the FPC, presumably the Citizen's Commission to investigate the FBI (CCIF). U

REQUEST OF THE LAB

1. Will attempt to remove the blue ink from the enclosed memo to determine if the notations under the ink are sufficiently distinct for comparison purposes. U
2. If the covered writing is comparable, compare it with handwriting specimens furnished in draft board cases. U
3. Examine typing on enclosed leaflet to determine if style is identical to that appearing on documents originating with the CCIF. U

3 - Bureau (52-94527) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Philadelphia (52-7165 Sub A)
JCD/vrh (5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

52-94527

5/18/71

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
(ATTN: FBI LABORATORY)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (52-6817)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG
OO: PHILADELPHIA

Re Newark airtel 5/12/71. *U*

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory are three copies of specimens obtained from 25 separate Model 660 Xerox machines. *U*

The FBI Laboratory is requested to conduct appropriate examination of the specimens submitted. *U*

3-Bureau (Enc. 25)
1-Newark
FJM/aff
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-3-84 BY SP5 RJA/ur
Appen 80-1227

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

F B I

Date: 5/19/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via A I R T E L _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165 SUB B-3)
SUBJECT: MEDBURG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-11-71 BY 63830K/JSW

Re Boston airtel to Bureau, attention FBI Laboratory,
5/14/71, enclosing various items received from "Boston Globe"
newspaper. U

Item number 27 on page 4 of referenced airtel described as "Philadelphia 105-12749, page 2, regarding Philadelphia report of SA [redacted] dated 9/10/57," refers to page 2 of Philadelphia serial 105-2796-38 which was stolen in captioned burglary. Copies of this serial were previously furnished to the Bureau. U

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of PH 105-2796-38 for purposes of review. This serial is furnished inasmuch as it was felt by Philadelphia that the item was not readily identifiable at the Bureau. U

CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL ATTACHED

- 3-Bureau (52-94527) (Enc. 1)
- 3-Philadelphia
 - (1-52-7165 SUB B-3)
 - (1-52-7165 SUB I)
 - (1-52-7165 SUB J)

GHK:tac
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

61 JUN 8 1971

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF
DATE 10-19-84

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 08-27-2012

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3/10/66

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (105-12749) (P*)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

(Origin: Philadelphia)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 650VKT/ED
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-10-86

Re Bureau letter to Philadelphia, 2/24/66. V

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memo. Three copies are enclosed for Newark and one copy is enclosed for all other offices listed for information. V

b6
b7C

The enclosed letterhead memo and the reports referred to below contain all derogatory information in Philadelphia files pertaining to [REDACTED] V

The information set out below summarizes the information previously reported on [REDACTED]

- 4 - Bureau (ENCL. 7) (REGISTERED MAIL)
3 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - Cincinnati (ENCL. 1) (INFO) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - New Haven (ENCL. 1) (INFO) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - New York (ENCL. 1) (INFO) (REGISTERED MAIL)
3 - Newark (ENCL. 3) (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - [REDACTED]
1 - 105-3470
1 - Springfield (ENCL. 1) (INFO) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Washington Field (ENCL. 1) (INFO) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Indianapolis (ENCL. 1) (INFO) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Denver (ENCL. 1) (INFO) (REGISTERED MAIL)
3 - Philadelphia
1 - 105-12749
1 - 105-2796

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF
DATE 11-25-78

Classification
GAT/ew

FJG:rdc
(17)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED BY 1259000/mcp
EXEMPT FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION
DATE 09-25-78

105-2796-38

Classified by SP5 EJS/JC
Declassify on OADR 11-8-83

appeal # 80-1227
2/20/84
1078 RFP/PB

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

~~SECRET~~

REFERRAL DOCUMENT	1
FOI/PA #	
APPEAL #	80-1227
CIVIL ACT. #	
E.O. #	12356
DATE	11-8-83 INITIALS SPIGSK

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 105-12749

Report of SA [redacted] dated 9/10/57 at Philadelphia, captioned, [redacted] - CSC, AEAA," and report of SA THOMAS F. LEWIS dated 1/10/57 at Philadelphia captioned, [redacted] aka [redacted] IS - YU." [redacted] who are subjects of above reports are husband and wife and resided at [redacted] Pa. U

b6
b7C

Results of AEAA investigation indicated [redacted] and wife were staunch members of [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] References and neighbors commented favorably on [redacted] and considered him and his wife loyal Americans. [redacted] was then employed as [redacted] N.J. In a statement attached to his PSQ, he indicated he had never been a member of any organization cited under Executive Order 10450, nor had he any intentions of joining; however, during the Spanish Civil War, he attended many public meetings which he believed were sponsored by groups which are cited and consequently his name has apparently been listed on the mailing lists of several of these organizations. U

The report on [redacted] indicates [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] New York, N.Y., received correspondence from [redacted] Pa., on 10/11/56. U

(U)

[redacted] advised SA [redacted] (protect identity) in 3/57 that [redacted] was then (3/57) a representative of [redacted]. C

b6
b7C
b7D

Philadelphia files reflect that the 5/47 issue of the magazine, "Survey Graphic" contained an article by DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER entitled, "The Widening Campfire Circle." This article stated that "The Shawnee Leadership Institute on World Problems" was organized in 1935 by Reverend CARL VOSS, Pastor of the Rutland and Woodstock, Vermont, Universalist Churches. From 1940 to 1945, the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) was the active sponsor of the original institute, which then met at

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 105-12749

Shawnee, Pa. The AFSC has since started institutions for high school graduates in eight areas of the United States. U

Philadelphia files also indicate that [redacted]
is active in [redacted] U

b6
b7C

The Bureau may desire to disseminate copies of the reports referred to above on [redacted] as well as the enclosed letterhead memo. U

b6
b7C

Identity of Informant
in Letterhead Memo

PH T-1: [redacted] X u

b7D

(S) The enclosed letterhead memo is classified confidential in order to protect the identity of [redacted] and as the letterhead memo reflects the Bureau's investigative interest [redacted]

(S) [redacted] X (C)

Leads

b1

NEWARK:

AT CAMDEN, N.J.

Will determine if [redacted] is currently employed at [redacted] N.J., and whether or not he has access to classified information. U

b6
b7C

PHILADELPHIA:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1. Will, on Subject's arrival in United States, handle per Section 105K, Manual of Instructions, Pages 20-22a. U
2. Will, if [redacted] has access to classified information, furnish copies of the letterhead memo to the interested Intelligence Agencies. U

b6
b7C

- 3 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)

DATE: May 19, 1971

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (52-6636)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau and Philadelphia are three pages each of Xerox of information obtained from [redacted] on May 18, 1971. This appears to be [redacted]

b7D

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
 - 2 - Philadelphia (Enc. 1) (52-7165) (RM)
 - 1 - Boston
- RBN/bbr
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6-3-84 BY SP5 RJG/llc

Apperl 80-1227

EX 101

REC 70

52-94527-1902

ENCLOSURE

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

9 MAY 21 1971

1 JUN 8 1971



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)

DATE: May 20, 1971

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (52-6636)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

Re Boston letter May 19, 1971. *V*

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau and Philadelphia are four pages each of Xerox of information obtained by [REDACTED]

b7D

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
 - 2 - Philadelphia (Enc. 1) (52-7165) (RM)
 - 1 - Boston
- RBN/bbr
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE *6-5-84* BY *SP5 RTH/HL*

APPEND 80-1227

ST 104

REC 70

52-94527-1903

A
ENCLOSURE

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OTHERWISE

C-2
MAY 24 1971



5010-108-01

1 JUN 8 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

EXP. PROC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-451647

1-10-71
DEB

AE

F B I

Date: 5/21/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Walters	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)

FROM: SAC, WFO (52-12554) (P)

MEDBURG
(OO:PH)

Re Philadelphia airtel to Bureau, 5/18/71, re-
garding Philadelphia file 15-24004, WFO file 15-6126,
entitled "UnSub; Theft of 15 Cases of Canned Meats from
Fox Transportation Company, WDC, 12/2/70; TFIS; OO:WFO."

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies each and
for Philadelphia two copies each of the following serials
from WFO file 15-6126, believed by Philadelphia to be
stolen from Media:

FD-302 of [redacted] dated 1/7/71;
FD-302 of [redacted] dated 1/18/71;
Bill of Lading, Fox Transportation System #WBL 33340;
Bill of Lading, Fox Transportation System #WBL 34510;
Bill of Lading, Fox Transportation System #WBL 32693.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-5-84 BY SP5 BJA/101
APPENDIX 80-1227

REC 70 52-94527-1904

JUN 2 1971

ENCLOSURE

- ② - Bureau (Enc. 30)
2 - Philadelphia (52-7165 Sub B) (Enc. 10) (RM) (SD)
2 - WFO
(1-15-6126)

JMW:mvd
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Approved: RGH
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date: 5/24/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E L _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
 FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165 SUB B)
 SUBJECT: MEDBURG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 6-3-84 BY SP5 R.16/uc
 Appr. 8-12-87

Re Bureau airtel to Philadelphia, 5/18/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies each of the following serials which were stolen in the captioned burglary and which have not previously been furnished to the Bureau.

File Number	Title	Description of item
29-3138-12	UNSUB; MYSTERIOUS DIS- APPEARANCE OF BANK DEPOSIT VALUED AT \$6,558.62, GIRARD TRUST BANK, PILGRIM GARDENS SHOPPING CENTER, UPPER DARBY TOWNSHIP, PA., 1/6/70 FRA	Memo of SA DONALD T. KLINGLER, 12/23/70

- 3-Bureau (52-94527) (Enc. 18) (RM)
 2-Baltimore (52-8575)
 8-Philadelphia
 (1-52-7165 SUB B)
 (1-52-7165 SUB B-2)
 (1-52-7165 SUB B-3)
 (1-52-7165 SUB B-4)
 (1-52-7165 SUB B-6)
 (1-52-7165 SUB B-7)
 (1-52-7165 SUB B-9)
 (1-52-7165 SUB B-10)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

REC 70

7 MAY 25 1971

JUN 8 1971

Approved: _____
 (13) Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

PH 52-7165 SUB B

b6
b7C

42-20320-1A-1

USMC
SSAN
FUDE

Photograph of subject

100-51866-1A-1

SM-SDS (EXTREMIST)

Photograph of subject

A review of Philadelphia files mentioned in the referenced airtel shows the following information: U

PH 29-3138-12, six copies of which are herewith enclosed, is a stolen serial and the copies were inadvertently not previously forwarded to the Bureau. U

PH 42-20320-1A-1, six copies of which are herewith enclosed, was also stolen and appropriate copies were inadvertently not forwarded to the Bureau. U

Six copies of PH 42-20883-1A-1, which is described as a photograph of [redacted] the subject, were previously furnished to the Bureau by Baltimore airtel dated 5/6/71. U

PH 42-18307-32 previously listed by Philadelphia as irreplaceable has not been stolen. A review of that file shows that serials 30 to 35, including 32, were not stolen and that all copies of those serials are in the Philadelphia file which has been closed since the captioned burglary. U

A review of PHfile 67-30217 shows that serials 1 and 2 of that file were previously located at Philadelphia 5/10/71 and so reported to the Bureau by airtel same date. Serial 1 of that file was inadvertently not removed from the list of irreplaceable serials. U

PHfile 67-30040-2, 3, and 4 have been determined from a review of that file to be irreplaceable and therefore no copies are available. U

PHfile 67-28556-208 has been determined to be a one-copy-only type serial which was lost in the burglary and is therefore irreplaceable. U

PH 52-7165 SUB B

A review of PHfile 87-19857 shows that serials 2 and 3 of that file were previously furnished to the Bureau by Baltimore airtel, 3/11/71. U

A review of PHfile 87-19409 shows that serial 29 of that file was previously furnished to the Bureau by Miami airtel, 3/11/71. U

A review of PHfile 88-7506-1A-1, a photograph of subject, shows that no copy of that photograph is available in the Philadelphia file. U

PHfile 91-6807-47 has been determined not to have been stolen in the captioned burglary. The Bureau was so advised by Philadelphia airtel 4/17/71. U

A review of PHfile 91-7621 shows that serial 6 of that file was furnished to the Bureau by Albany airtel, 3/12/71. Serial 42 of the same file has been determined not to have been stolen and the Bureau was so advised by Philadelphia airtel, 4/17/71. U

Six copies of PHfile 100-51866-1A-1, described above and enclosed herewith, were inadvertently not furnished to the Bureau previously. U

A review of PHfile 100-47300 shows that serial 1 of that file is not replaceable. No copy of same was located in the Philadelphia file and both New York and New Haven previously advised by respective airtels dated 3/12/71 and 3/17/71 that they were unable to locate copies of that serial in their respective files. U

PHfile 100-418759-135 has been determined to be an FD-154 dated 2/2/71. Only one copy of this serial was made and it is therefore irreplaceable. U

A review of PHfile 105-18592 shows that serial 1A-1 is a photograph of the subject and that copies of same were previously furnished the Bureau by New Haven letter dated 4/15/71. U

PH 52-7165 SUB B

PHfile [] is not replaceable and was inadvertently not removed from the list of irreplaceable serials furnished to the Bureau. V

b7D

A review of PHfile [] shows that serials 3 and 4 are both FD-125's described respectively as a credit record check and an arrest record check. Both were one-copy-only type serials and neither one is replaceable. V

b7D

PHfile [] has been determined to be an FD-160, indices search slip dated 11/30/70 and that this serial which was stolen in the captioned burglary is not replaceable. V

b7D

PHfile 157-4865-6, described as an FD-9 dated 11/17/70 is not replaceable and the Bureau has previously advised that no copy of same was located in the files of the Bureau. V

If the Bureau is still unable to locate copies of serials which have been determined to have already been furnished to the Bureau by either Philadelphia or the other offices mentioned, it is requested the Bureau advise Philadelphia so that copies may then be forwarded to the Bureau. V

LEAD

BALTIMORE

AT BALTIMORE, MD.

As mentioned above, PHfile 88-7506-1A-1 is missing and not available at Philadelphia. This serial is a photograph of [] Baltimore file 88-9632. Baltimore is requested to furnish six copies of the photograph of [] to the Bureau and two copies to Philadelphia. V

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 R16/142

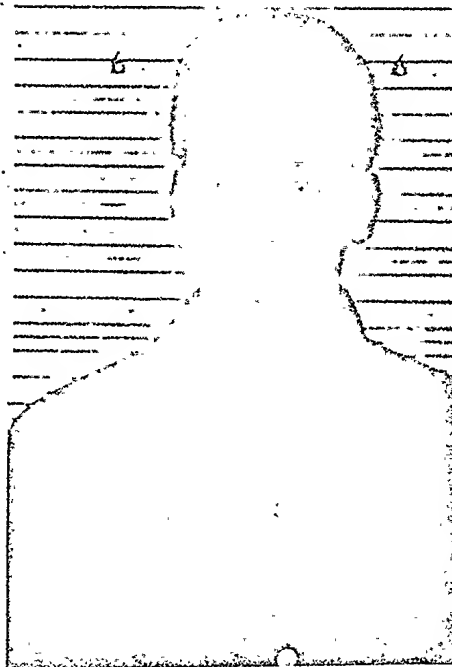
Appen 80-1227

(2)



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52-94527-1906
ENCLOSURE



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6-3-84 BY SP5 RJS/ur
Appendix 80-1227

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42-20320-1A-1

29-3138

12/23/70

SA DONALD T. KLINGLER

b6
b7C

UNSUB; Mysterious Disappearance of Bank
Deposit Valued at \$6,558.62, Girard Trust Bank
Pilgrim Gardens, Shopping Center, Upper Darby Township
Pa., 1/6/70
FRA

On this date Security Officer [redacted]
Girard Trust Bank, South Penn Square, Philadelphia, Penna.,
telephonically advised that the Food Fair (Pantry Pride) company
had filed suit against the Girard Trust Bank for the amount
of over \$4500 in cash and checks which were allegedly stolen
from the GTB night Depository 1/6/70. In their correspondence
on the matter FOODFAIR mentions that 26 of the checks stolen
in this deposit loss had been recovered and the amount thereof
was diminished from the total loss of \$,558.62.

[redacted] asked if this recovery had been reported to the
FBI by Foodfair and if so what was the circumstance under which
these checks were recovered. This might furnish indication of the
Thieves.

A review of the file reflected that no recovery of
checks were reported to the FBI in this matter prior to its
closing of the matter on 7/31/70.

It is recommended that [redacted]
Pantry Pride Store, Pilgrim Gardens Shopping Center, Drexel
Hills, Pa., as to the recovery of these checks and if possible
what aid they might be toward identifying persons who may have
stolen the bag of cash and checks.

*Copy of this document stolen
from Media, Pa RA 3/8/71*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

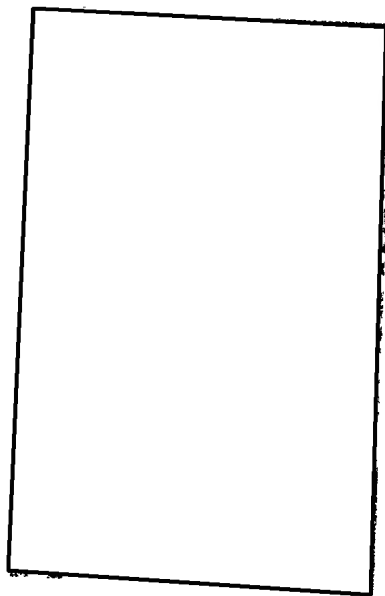
DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJA/MLC

APPEND 80-1227

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29-3138-12

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 23 1970	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	



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b7C

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DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJG/yl
APPEND 80-1227

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100-51866-1A-1

FBI

Date: 5/25/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E L**CONFIDENTIAL** (Priority) **ATTACHED**

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Brennan	CD
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)

b6
b7C

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165)

RE: MEDBURG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-11-81 BY 6383UR/HK

RePH summary teletype 5/16/71, copy of which is enclosed.

On the morning of Friday, 5/21/71 Mr. BRONSON P. CLARK, Executive Secretary, American Friends Service Committee, Inc., called the Philadelphia Office and spoke to my secretary in my absence from my desk and requested that I call him. I returned his call within a few minutes and was advised by Mr. CLARK that he desired that on some date the following week to come to the Philadelphia Office with a delegation composed of himself, [redacted] the Board of the American Friends Service Committee, Inc. and [redacted] the American Friends Service Committee and member of the law firm of [redacted]

I inquired of Mr. CLARK the reason for his desire to bring the above-mentioned delegation to the office and he stated it was for the purpose of discussing with me the "hard-handed" method by which we executed the search warrant on Sunday, 5/16/71 on the apartment occupied by [redacted] Mr. CLARK further advised he was leaving immediately to catch a train. I informed Mr. CLARK I would give the matter consideration and since he was leaving immediately, I would give him an answer on Monday morning.

I caused a search to be made of the indices of the Philadelphia Division concerning all of the above-named individuals, including BRONSON CLARK.

BRONSON CLARK is the subject of Bureau file 100-55383 and Philadelphia file 100-48598. The Bureau file on BRONSON P.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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OTHERWISE

- 12
(2) - Bureau - Encl. 1
4 - Phila. (1 - 52-7165-100-48598 - BRONSON P. CLARK)

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent [Signature] M Per [Signature]

59 JUN 24 1971

JUN 3 1971

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

CLARK includes letterhead memoranda dated 4/16/68 and 6/26/68 which are suitable for dissemination. A copy of each of the above-mentioned memoranda are attached to this communication to facilitate handling at the Bureau. U

There is also attached to this communication another communication to the Director dated 5/24/71 entitled [redacted] Security Matter - Misc. Phila. file 100-0, which communication encloses six copies of a letterhead memo on [redacted] U

The indices of the Philadelphia Division contain no information on [redacted] American Friends Service Committee, Inc. U

After reviewing the above information, I called Mr. CLARK on Monday morning, 5/24/71, and advised him that the FBI had served a duly authorized search warrant in a lawful manner and that I felt nothing would be served in discussing the matter any further with them. Mr. CLARK stated since I had declined to discuss our breaking into the apartment of [redacted] with his delegation that he would "go up a notch" and bring the matter to the attention of the FBI's national office or to the Justice Department in Washington, D. C. He stated he did not want to do this without giving me an opportunity to explain the actions of the FBI in this matter. U

For the information of the Bureau, the search warrant in question was described in re communication and it was necessary to make forcible entry into the apartment as no one would answer the door. It was later determined that [redacted] was in another apartment in the building and she subsequently returned to her apartment while the search was in progress. She was permitted to talk to an attorney who appeared on the scene but the attorney was not permitted to come inside the apartment where he could possibly interfere with the search in progress. U

At the time the search warrant was executed, no information had come to the attention of the Philadelphia Division that [redacted] U

There is also enclosed for the Bureau one copy of the search warrant pertaining to this matter, together with one copy of supporting affidavit. U

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-27-2012 BY 60324/UC/baw/sab/aio



~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

12-11-87
APR 16 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASS. & EXT. BY 6383 VR/HJW
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 4-16-88

BRONSON P. CLARK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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PH T-1 advised

Referral/Consult

Referral/Consult

Referral/Consult

Referral/Consult

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF Classification
DATE 1-25-78 GAT/ECW

SLIP (S) OF 10-19-84

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~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED BY X257890/2000

EXEMPT FROM

GROUP 1 DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

52-94527-1907

2/20/87
1678 RFP/PB

CLASSIFIED 4/27/78
SP5 RJH/UC
EX-2-PJ
WAS CLASSIFIED
UNDER EXECUTIVE
ORDER 12065
Classified by SP5 JTC
Declassify on: OADR
11-15-83
appeal # 80-1227

100-55383-4

REFERRAL DOCUMENT	
FOI/PA #	
APPEAL #	80-1227
CIVIL ACT. #	
E.O. #	12356
DATE	11-15-83 INITIALS SPB SK

Back of FDPS page 173

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL

BRONSON P. CLARK

Referral/Consult

Referral/Consult

Referral/Consult

The following is additional information concerning
BRONSON P. CLARK: ✓

PH T-2 advised on July 20, 1966, that individuals prominent in anti-war, civil rights, and community groups have formed the Cleveland Area Council for Peace in Vietnam (CACPV) as an ad hoc coordinating body to plan and sponsor the events of the Third International Days of Protest to be held during August 6 - 9, 1966. ✓

PH T-2 stated that on Saturday, August 6, 1966, a parade is planned to begin at 12 noon at Euclid Avenue and East 21st Street, Cleveland, Ohio, ending in a rally. Among the scheduled speakers will be

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b7C

-2-

~~SECRET~~ **CONFIDENTIAL**

~~SECRET~~

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b7C

BRONSON P. CLARK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

and Freedom (WILPF); and BRONSON CLARK of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC). U

According to PH T-2, the above announcement was made by [redacted] current member of [redacted] and Chairman of [redacted] [redacted] Source advised that [redacted] is being paid by [redacted] to devote full time to the anti-war movement and that [redacted] which he heads, is dominated and controlled by [redacted] U

A characterization of [redacted] is attached. U

[redacted] has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

PH T-3 advised on July 27, 1962, that BRONSON P. CLARK as of May 1962 was American Friends Service Committee Field Director for Morocco. U

PH T-3 advised on March 30, 1967, that he attended a session of the annual meeting of the AFSC on March 25, 1967, at Philadelphia, Pa., in which Vietnam was on the agenda. BRONSON P. CLARK, who had recently returned from Southeast Asia, led off the speeches in which he denounced United States efforts in South Vietnam. He stated that it is a myth that the United States is winning. CLARK insisted that President JOHNSON must negotiate and stop bombing North Vietnam. U

Other AFSC officials also joined CLARK's view in denouncing the United States policy in Vietnam. U

PH T-3 furnished on April 11, 1967, the following items: U

- (1) A leaflet captioned "AFSC Report From Vietnam," which states that BRONSON CLARK would present a talk April 5, 1967, at 8 p.m., at the Abington Friends Meeting

-3-

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

BRONSON P. CLARK

House, Jenkintown, Pa. U

BRONSON CLARK was described as a concerned Quaker businessman experienced in refugee projects who had been in Vietnam to observe and analyze the needs of civilian war victims. It also stated CLARK was in charge of the AFSC Vietnam Refugee Program. U

(2) Press Release of March 27, 1967, from AFSC, a copy of which follows: U

-4-

~~SECRET~~

April 1967

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Press release of March 27, 1967 from A.F.S.C.

"The United States has the power to destroy Vietnam but it cannot win the people," according to Bronson P. Clark, program associate of the American Friends Service Committee, who has just returned from a two months survey trip to Vietnam and South-east Asia.

"The Vietnamese, both North and South, think of themselves as Vietnamese and do not accept the administration thesis that they have invaded themselves," Clark said, in reporting to the AFSC staff. "If we wish to stop the loss of American and Vietnamese lives, then we must realize that we are not defending South Vietnam but are in a massive military effort to impose a government of our choice on South Vietnam."

Clark traveled extensively in Vietnam, talking to military, personnel, Vietnamese leaders and students, journalists, and AFSC staff members in Quang Ngai and in the Saigon area.

Clark was in Vietnam during the "Iron Triangle" or "Cedar Falls Operation." He reported that the Americans staged fourteen consecutive B-52 raids, employed napalm, flamethrowers, defoliation and used ditch diggers and bulldozers "until the jungle looked like a giant steel claw had raked it back and forth." Yet shortly after the conclusions of this operation, the Viet Cong staged an ambush which produced heavy casualties to an American military group.

"That is the story of this war," said Clark. "We have the ability to move in force where we wish, but cannot in fact pacify in any significant way. The military indicate that the war is a five-year war at a minimum and that many more American troops would have to be employed." Clark said that the administration in Washington is demanding of our military unreasonable dates and unattainable objectives.

Clark said there were two myths holding up negotiations. The first myth, that we have almost won the war, is contrary to the facts in the field. Even those provinces which are declared "pacified" are, in fact, unsafe for Americans who live in forts surrounded by barbed wire and only venture out in armed strength.

"The second myth," said Clark, "is the continual stress on negotiations when, in fact, the American position in Vietnam is to drive forward with the war in order to "win" something. Clark indicated that, if the Americans were sincere about negotiations, they should immediately allow a free press and permit Buddhists, doctors, journalists, and other Saigon intellectuals an opportunity to begin to discuss negotiations with the National Liberation Front.

"We cannot convince the Front we wish to negotiate when we make it impossible for the Vietnamese to work out among themselves what form of government might emerge that could negotiate with the Viet Cong. To help with negotiations, Americans need an international presence in Vietnam, to serve as a mediator and to assist the Johnson administration in acquiring a practical political procedure for withdrawing from Vietnam, without political trauma in the United States.

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Clark indicated some optimism on the ending of the war by virtue of three new elements:

- 1) The Vietnam war offends the entire diplomatic world community. Even those diplomats who support our efforts are currently encouraging our government to negotiate along U Thant's proposals.
- 2) More and more political leaders now realize that a growing body of Americans are opposed to the war and would vote for positive steps on our side to negotiate for American withdrawal.
- 3) The American myth that China is great, powerful and aggressive, is crumbling. China is not regarded as a military threat by most Southeast Asian nations and even Americans who specialize in "China watching" feel that China is currently preoccupied and by no means has the posture of an expanding power.

"Another long range cause for optimism," Clark said, "lies in the fact that the Vietnamese people, by educating the Americans to the folly of trying to solve Southeast Asia's problems by war, have probably saved the United States from a war with China. Any American political administration will give long pause," he said, "before leading that nation into a war with China."

In January, 1967, Clark resigned as vice president of Gilford Instrument Laboratories in order to accept his assignment with the AFSC. Previously he had worked for the Committee in China, Morocco, and Algeria, and had served as a member of the working party which produced the book, PEACE IN VIETNAM: A NEW APPROACH IN SOUTHEAST ASIA.

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BROWSON P. CLARK

PH T-3 on April 11, 1967, advised that BRONSON CLARK recently returned from a two-month observation trip to Southeast Asia from the American Friends Service Committee's Vietnam Program, and he spoke on April 5, 1967, at the Abington Friends Meeting House, Jenkintown, Pa., and reported substantially as follows: U

CLARK stated he traveled in Cambodia, Thailand, Hong Kong, Japan, and Vietnam. He found Cambodia embarrassed by the presence of the United States military in the country, which makes neighboring countries suspicious of her. According to CLARK, in the whole area there are people who belong to all kinds of groups everywhere; there are 100 languages spoken and every kind of political ideology and loyalty intermingling. Meanwhile, CLARK said, the agony in Vietnam is increasing and will get worse. U

CLARK quoted Dr. KING as saying in New York that the United States is the greatest purveyor of violence in the world today and that United States soldiers are like Nazi Germans in their torturings. U

CLARK said the Buddhists were on our side, but we jailed them for trying to negotiate with the enemy, and now they hate us. The Catholics have to be reckoned with, too. CLARK stated that before he went there, he thought the fighting was in the jungles and mountains, but he found it in city streets and villages and cultivated fields, where many people were. And so, thousands of civilians died. The coastal cities like Danang, Quang Ngai, and Saigon are the worst. U

CLARK said the Viet Cong are operating everywhere, and so the United States military is giving them the "H and I Treatment," which is shelling from Navy ships and bombing from helicopters. He saw devastation everywhere - broken dikes, villages destroyed, rice fields ruined, forests leveled. U

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BRONSON P. CLARK

CLARK commented the Vietnamese can go anywhere, but the United States military dare not go out at night, and even by day they travel by air or in armed convoys. As the war goes on, more and more Vietnamese are driven from their homes and fields and become homeless refugees. He said the American Friends Service Committee is trying to help these people. U

CLARK stated a New Zealand doctor in a hospital in Qui Nhon told him there are more civilian casualties than all the military casualties on both sides combined of all ages and both sexes. They have no laboratory, and it is so crowded that two patients to a bed is the rule, and many are on mats on the floor. He said a hospital doing surgery and bone work has no X-ray machine. Some American aid reaches them, but it has to be administered by the Saigon Government; which is inefficient and corrupt. He said so much is spent on the military and so little on relief to the sufferings of the population, for 400 miles north of Saigon a huge military installation was built and the huge jet runways destroy farmlands, yet so little goes to refugees and wounded civilians. U

CLARK said the Quakers have been successful in getting land for hospitals and refugees. In one, children get hot meals, beds, and care. He talked to war correspondents, who said if the war goes on, the destruction will be so great that there will be nothing left to the Vietnamese in the South or the North. He said, so far, the United States has won nothing at all. U

CLARK said if you ask about negotiation, they say the United States has nothing to negotiate about except withdrawal. The Viet Cong and North Vietnamese say they have always been willing to negotiate, but not to surrender. He said the National Liberation Front and Hanoi do not feel that they are losing the war, nor do they feel that the United States has made any advance - only more destruction where we are. U

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BRONSON P. CLARK

CLARK said the military told him that it will take five more years and a million men to hold our own, and that we can never win the war. He said the North say, quite truthfully, that if they need more men and material, military and otherwise, all they have to do is ask China for them. He said the South Vietnamese feel that in the end, unless the United States withdraws, they will have no country of their own, only a United States governed waste. U

CLARK advised the Veitnamese officials said they could not afford to be seen talking to an American. Quakers suffer in their relief work because of this, but it works both ways, and Quaker influence has eased the attitude to other Americans a little. He said all this destruction by the United States military is done in the name of pacification, but it looks like destruction only. U

CLARK said the voyage of the "Phoenix" has been very helpful to the Quaker work in Vietnam. He said the North Vietnamese have made two concessions: They do not demand departure of American troops as a preliminary to negotiation, and they now ask only that the bombing be stopped. The North Vietnamese do not admit that there are two separate countries; it is all just Vietnam, and they resent being prevented from going into any part of it they want to go into. According to CLARK, they say, "Give us our right to go into the South, and we will stop fighting you." U

CLARK stated he could point to four "hopeful aspects," which are: U

1. The vigor with which other countries are pressuring the United States Government to stop bombing. U
2. Vietnam has probably kept us from fighting China. U

-9-

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BRONSON P. CLARK

3. The pressure on our government within the United States is getting stronger. U
4. The growing certainty that JOHNSON's actions will put a Republican in the White House next election. U

The following questions and answers were made: U

Q: "Is the war a civil war?"

A: "It was, but now both sides are against us. There are many defectors from the South to the North."

Q: "If all the money we are spending on the military were turned over to the U.N., wouldn't the war stop?"

A: "It isn't a question of money; it is changing the will of the United States Government that counts."

Q: "What about the Peace Pact Movement?"

A: "It has not reached us yet, and it will be very hard to arrange a cease-fire anyway. We have given too much power into the hands of the President. We have power to impose our will on others, but we can't 'win' the war." U

Q: "Is this war like Korea?"

A: "No, entirely different. I suggest that the U.S. free all political prisoners, form a new government through the present

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BRONSON P. CLARK

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"Constitutional Assembly, follow U THANT's suggestion and under cover of the new government make a strategic pull-out, thus, 'saving face.'" U

PH T-3 on April 18, 1967, furnished a five-page letter of [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., dated April 3, 1967, which states in part as follows: U

BRONSON CLARK has been appointed to the national office of Program Administration, to interpret our total Vietnam effort--regionally, nationally, and internationally. In connection with his public interpretation of the program, he will help raise funds and recruit personnel to carry it forward. U

The "Friends Journal, Philadelphia, Pa., March 15, 1967, page 133 and 134, contained an article captioned, "Maybe a Miracle Will Save Us" by BRONSON P. CLARK. A copy of this item follows: U

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

"Maybe a Miracle Will Save Us"

By BRONSON P. CLARK

WARS have always been hard on civilian populations, but somehow the war in Vietnam, with the employment of modern weaponry (including air power) on an essentially peasant country produces civilian suffering in a manner different from that of past wars. As one well-known international correspondent said to me in speaking of the American effort, "It's the invasion of the Martians!"

One result is that the country's primitive, provincial hospital system is overwhelmed with casualties of all ages and sexes. A New Zealand doctor told me as we walked through Qui Nhon hospital, "I believe there are more civilian casualties than all the military casualties on both sides combined." This hospital did not have a laboratory worthy of the name; patients were often placed two to a bed. Antechambers to the two operating rooms were crowded with wounded, some of them on makeshift cots and mats, all waiting their turn at the tables.

A similar hospital in Quang Ngai performs major surgery and bone repair but does not even have an X-ray machine! Some American government aid reaches these hard-pressed hospitals, but they are run by the Saigon government and suffer from slowness, bureaucratic inefficiency, corruption, and the chaos resulting from the war. It seems ironic that while, in the interest of efficiency, the United States interferes with Saigon's military operations, it respects Saigon's sovereignty in medical matters.

Before coming to Vietnam I was under the impression that the main fighting was taking place in remote, mountainous, guerrilla-dominated areas. In trips to cities and towns from the south to the northern city of Hue I found that most operations were undertaken in the populated and farming areas along the coast. I know of no city in South Vietnam where travel beyond the city limits at night is regarded as safe. Except for air travel, American military movements during the day are made in armed convoys.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

p.133,134-"Friends
Journal"
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 3/15/67.
Edition: Vol.13, No.6
Author: Bronson P. Clark
Editor: Frances Williams
Browin

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Coastal cities like Danang, Quang Ngai, Qui Nhon, and, of course, Saigon have Vietcong operating right in the suburbs and often in the towns themselves. The United States military has responded with H and I fire (Harassment and Interdiction), which is random shelling to keep the VC off balance. This shelling is done by Navy ships and shore-based batteries. The second-largest producer of civilian casualties is no doubt machine-gun fire from helicopters. As one GI said, "If they wave at us we assume they are friendly, but if they run we let 'em have it!"

As the war proceeds, more of the population is forcibly regrouped, often after harsh interrogation, in operations carrying prosaic names like "County Fair." Many Americans of good motive, working as United States Government officials, attempt to make these regrouping operations easier on the civilian population. But the trauma of separation from the land and from the destroyed home and village still remains. Efforts to leave refugee camps often result in additional casualties.

While billions of dollars go into various massive military installations such as the one at Bien Hoa, which stretches as far as the eye can see, or the new 10,000-foot jet runway under construction at Qui Nhon, aid to refugees and the wounded is fractional. The U.S. Agency for International Development's refugee budget for the current fiscal year, including material aid, is fourteen million. More millions go into distribution of USAID-imported foodstuffs. More than a score of volunteer agencies add their bit, but it is all very modest compared with the war cost. And what are the results of the military effort?

Five internationally known war correspondents with whom I talked all agree that if the United States persists the country will be destroyed. As the late Bernard Fall said, "It will be the victory of the graveyard." If you inquire about American willingness to negotiate, you are looked at with amazement. "How can Johnson negotiate? He hasn't won anything yet." As for the National Liberation Front and Hanoi, there seems to be general agreement that they always have been ready to discuss American withdrawal but have no intention of attending a surrender conference.

Military officials have told me privately that it will take one to two million men and five years to "do the job." There was reported to be a debate within the military on whether to apply the total-destruction or the overwhelming-troop-superiority method, but it now appears that we may apply both.

All this has produced growing disenchantment on the part of Vietnamese who have supported the United States. One former South Vietnamese Government minister said "I cannot afford to be seen with Americans, or my friends will regard me as a collaborator." The Buddhists were recognized to be a group willing to take their chances in negotiations with the National Liberation Front, so their political initiatives were crushed. At present they are in disarray in terms of their ability to cope with Ky's police-state tactics. However, they still represent a group that must be taken into account in any settlement.

Other Vietnamese Government leaders and Vietnamese student contacts have said that because the American establishment in South Vietnam is now so overwhelming they feel the last vestiges of their own sovereignty drifting away. They speak, perhaps naively, of the recent entry of American troops into the Delta: "Will the U.S. leave any area of responsibility for our own troops?" The result appears to be more and more passivity on the part of Ky's forces. This may account for the American claim of a decline in the rate of desertions, but I believe that, considering the difficulties under which they are obtained, most of these figures are suspect.

As for defections from the Vietcong to Ky's side, hard figures are again difficult to come by, though a personal visit to a Chieu Hoi (open-arms) retraining camp revealed to me a pathetic group of men and women living in almost total idleness on a tiny patch of treeless waste under the direction of a recently imported Filipino who could not speak Vietnamese!

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While the Johnson administration verbalizes on the flow of aid from the North and on Hanoi's direction of the Vietcong, the fact is that the United States military is confronted with a continuing full-scale insurgency in the South. We are very much at war against South Vietnam, and the moves into the Delta are hard to fit into the existing U.S. Administration myths. All agree that the Delta has been a VC stronghold for thirty-four years, despite there being scarcely a Northerner in the place!

From my search for Vietnamese opinions on how the war might be stopped, one thing emerged as paramount. This was the fact that, as a leading Catholic priest said to me, "censorship of our press and the inability to discuss peace initiatives plus the suppression of even 'neutrality' makes it impossible for us to find a way out. We must rely on the United States for that."

A youthful Vietnamese woman active in the cooperative movement said, "Maybe a miracle will save us." Throughout her whole life she has known nothing but war, and the poignancy of her cry indicated her despair.

But wars are made by man, not by God, and prayers not followed by specific acts upon our part will not produce "miracles." There are still initiatives available to the United States. U Thant's three steps (stop bombing in the North, de-escalate in the South, and negotiate with all participating parties) taken all together, are still valid. Or a leaf could be taken from Algeria, where the "provisional government" that was set up to run a referendum stepped aside in favor of the new government. Some observers here feel that the present Constituent Assembly offers a chance to create some similar government, behind which the United States can beat a strategic retreat. Even though the Assembly screened out "neutralist," it seems clear that groundwork is being laid for eventual negotiations with the NLF.

Meanwhile we should continue to bind up the wounds of the war and to keep pressure on our Government officials to reverse the continued massive American military build-up and its concomitant destruction. We should push for prompt American military withdrawal. We cannot achieve our stated objectives, however noble, by employing present methods. The tides of nationalism run strong in Southeast Asia. A policy that takes this into account can start the process of regaining our lost moral posture before Asia and the rest of world.

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BRONSON P. CLARK

"The Sunday Bulletin," Philadelphia, Pa., March 26, 1967, carried an article captioned, "Vietnam War 'Futile Effort,' Quaker Observer Charges." A copy of this item follows: V

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Vietnam War 'Futile Effort' Quaker Observer Charges

The war in Vietnam was denounced as a "futile effort" yesterday by a Quaker who recently toured Southeast Asia.

Bronson P. Clark, who made the two-month trip for the American Friends Service Committee, reported to a session of the 287th Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends at their Arch Street Meeting House, 4th and Arch sts.

Talk of victory is a "myth that is deluding Americans," it was charged by the Quaker observer.

"Our hoped-for victory would be nothing more than winning a graveyard, for our war policy can only destroy the country without winning the Vietnamese," Clark declared.

Winning Is a 'Myth'

"We are not defending South Vietnam but are in a massive military effort to impose a government of our choice upon it," he added.

"President Johnson has imposed impossible objectives upon the military, while the military view the war in terms of another five years and another million men, at the minimum," he continued. "It is a myth that we are winning. Eighty percent of the countryside is still in control of Viet Cong, known there as the National Liberation Front."

"The so-called pacification of the natives is another myth being fed to the American people. The American troops have to live in barbed-wire protected areas, and only venture out in armed strength."

A 'Police State'

Clark called the possibility of negotiations also a myth, unless the U. S. shifts its policy from

"winning something" and "defeating North Vietnam" to one of encouraging Saigon leaders to themselves negotiate with the Viet Cong and set their own terms.

"Instead of this, our policy seems to be based on that of Korea, and of having the country severed," Clark continued. "The word 'negotiation,' so frequently used by the administration in the U. S. is almost unknown or unmentioned there."

"There is no free press, 43,000 political prisoners, the Buddhists are thoroughly crushed. It is a police state, with the present assembly screened to keep out not only communists but also neutralists, and free-thinking intellectuals, including college professors, are closely watched."

"Our military achievements have thus far been the leveling of villages, forests and rubber plantations, and causing rice fields to be idle and the cities crowded with refugees and war-injured victims, many with burns or amputations."

Team in Quang Ngai

Clark reported especially on the city of Quang Ngai and the work there of an American Friends Service team of ten natives and five Americans. The Americans include John Pixton, history professor on leave from the Ogontz Center of Pennsylvania State University, and Keith Brinton, of George School, Newtown, Bucks county.

Clark resigned in January as an executive of an electronics firm at Oberlin, Ohio, to join the American Friends Service Committee. He recently moved to Germantown.

The Friends Yearly Meeting, which numbers 92 local meetings with 18,000 members, will continue through Wednesday. Federal Judge Albert B. Maris, of Lansdowne, is presiding clerk.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6, Section 1

The Sunday Bulletin
Phila., Pa.

Date: 3/26/67

Edition: Sunday

Author:

Editor: William B. Dickinson

Title:

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BRONSON P. CLARK

The "Friends Journal," Philadelphia, Pa., December 15, 1967, pages 655 and 656, carried an article captioned, "Talking With the Enemy," by ROSS FLANAGAN, which revealed that BRONSON CLARK, RUSSELL JOHNSON, and ROSS FLANAGAN, all of the AFSC, in September 1967 participated in a week-long conference in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, with the Czechoslovakian Peace Committee as host. The meetings, arranged by DAVID DELLINGER, editor of Liberation, brought together 41 Americans generally representative of the "New Left" with eight members of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.)

The conference sessions were largely devoted to the presentation of formal statements, professions of mutual admiration, and the enumeration and exchange of questions for further discussion. The NLF placed major emphasis in its statement on the historical development of the Front's struggle for independence and the quality of life in its "liberated zones," while the North Vietnamese focused their presentation around their country's extensive and imaginative arrangements to cope with stepped-up American bombing. The American delegation presented an assessment of the effects (political, social, and economic) of the war in the United States and an explanation of the role of various constituencies active in the anti-war movement.)

[REDACTED]

PH T-4 on May 14, 1963, advised that on May 10, 1963, The Militant Labor Forum sponsored a symposium in New York, N.Y. [REDACTED] was one of the speakers. He stated it was necessary to abolish the cause of war which is capitalism. He advocated a Communist society and said, "I am a Communist," but pointed out he was not a Soviet-type Communist.)

The Militant Labor Forum is characterized under the heading, Philadelphia Branch, Socialist Workers Party (PBSWP).)

-17-

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BRONSON P. CLARK

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The "Evening Bulletin," Philadelphia, Pa., February 8, 1967, page three, had an article captioned, "North Vietnamese Cause Just Says Returning Quaker Aide," which reported that [REDACTED] a representative of the AFSC just back from two weeks in Hanoi, said that United States would be better off if all Vietnam were under red control. U

The "National Guardian," New York, N.Y., on September 26, 1955, listed [REDACTED] AFSC, among the signers of an Amici Curiae Brief September 16, 1955, to the Supreme Court of the United States asking the Internal Security Act of 1950 be declared unconstitutional. U

A characterization of the "National Guardian" is attached. U

[REDACTED]

PH T-3 advised during 1967-1968 that [REDACTED] was a leader in [REDACTED] which has sponsored medical aid to the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese and which sponsored the voyage of the Ketch Phoenix to Haiphong, North Vietnam, in the Spring of 1967 and in January 1968. U

PH T-3 advised on December 21, 1966, that BRONSON P. CLARK, vice-president of Gilford Instrument Laboratories, Inc., Oberlin, Ohio, was a member of the Board of Directors of the AFSC and a member of the Lake Erie Meeting of Friends (Quakers). U

The March 15, 1967, issue of "The News, Quaker Style, Boston, Mass," carried an item reflecting that BRONSON P. CLARK, vice-president, Gilford Instrument Laboratories, Inc., Oberlin, Ohio, had resigned to accept a position with the Vietnam Program of the AFSC November 8, 1966. U

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BRONSON P. CLARK

The January 15, 1968, issue of "Friends Journal," Philadelphia, Pa., page 37, carried an item reflecting that BRONSON P. CLARK was on December 10, 1967, in Long Hai on the South China Sea, 50 miles southeast of Saigon. U

On December 14, 1968, PH T-3 furnished a 12-page paper captioned, "Journey to the War: A Current View of Vietnam," by BRONSON P. CLARK. A copy of this item follows: U

-19-

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American Friends Service Committee 160 North 15th Street, Phila., Pa.

Journey to the War: A Current View of Vietnam

by Bronson P. Clark

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1. The Spreading War

The return to Southeast Asia for a second visit separated by one year produced a striking impression of a war of increasing intensity but, far more seriously, a war that has now spread in substantial ways to the Southeast Asian countries around Vietnam. We are familiar with the 40,000 American troops in Thailand and the existence of five major air bases from which American pilots currently bomb Laos and North Vietnam. We are also aware of the recent issue of hot pursuit into Cambodia. Unfortunately, most of the press and public attention appears to have been on the point of the reaction of Prince Sihanouk should hot pursuit occur either in the form of incursions into his territory by American troops or, more likely, bombing by the air force. There has been far less attention to the fact that such hot pursuit is a major escalation of the war as predicted by U Thant well over a year ago.

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As for Laos itself, conversations with international agency personnel, diplomats and newsmen would appear to confirm that the war there is growing in intensity although limited in part by the fact that the United States cannot overtly, under its 1962 neutrality agreement, place American military troops in Laos. However, I have met International Voluntary Service personnel who indicate that there are at least two military camps which are under the direction of American Green Berets who are not in uniform but dressed in blue denim and who are engaged in training the Laotian army in counter-insurgency tactics. Furthermore, IVS personnel in Laos tell me that a very substantial number of individuals who are known as "requirements officers" and who are attached to the USAID mission are in fact military personnel actively engaged in advising and training the Lao army. In addition, the CIA was reported to be active and had installations adjacent to most of the major air ports in the areas under the control of the Laotian government. There was considerable evidence that American military assistance to the Lao air force was causing increased bombing of the areas involving the Ho Chi Minh Trail and other Pathet Lao controlled areas.

Another disquieting development is the Green Beret training of an elite military unit of "Free Khmers" in South Vietnam. I personally visited this training camp and talked with many of the Khmers themselves. They are technically in the South Vietnamese army but are dressed in better than average uniforms and are paid 2,000 piastres per month over the normal pay of other South Vietnamese army units. They are in training at Long Hai, which is located just across the bay from Vung Tai at the mouth of the Saigon River. Many of these men were born in Cambodia, although some were born in South Vietnam. They are anti-Sihanouk followers of Son Ngoc Thanh who is a political opponent of Sihanouk currently resident in Saigon. Thanh was formerly the prime minister of Cambodia at the time of the Japanese occupation during the Second World War.

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It would appear clear that the training of these Free Khmers in counter-insurgency indicates their possible use should relations with Sihanouk deteriorate to the point where land entry into Cambodia is called for by the American military.

The increase in American military pressure throughout the whole area, including intensification of bombing in North Vietnam, has apparently produced considerable counter-escalation in various areas. It would appear that the insurgency in Northeast Thailand is now receiving considerable support from North Vietnam and China, that substantial groups of North Vietnamese military regulars are operating in Laos in the provinces contiguous to North Vietnam and through the eastern and southern areas of Laos near the Ho Chi Minh Trail. These North Vietnamese regulars - according to diplomats, IVS personnel and International Control Commission personnel with whom I talked - have made excursions into the plains from the mountainous areas, taken rice and then retreated into the hills. Also, American scholars familiar with Southeast Asian affairs have accepted figures on the number of Chinese Peoples Liberation Army troops now in North Vietnam as being upwards of 40,000. Their work in North Vietnam appears to be concerned primarily with logistics and railroad repair. During my visit I talked with [redacted] who is with the [redacted]

[redacted] His area of study is concerned primarily with Chinese-North Vietnamese relations and he indicated that on the basis of data from three independent sources he now believes that there are 80,000 Chinese troops operating in North Vietnam in logistic support. This, of course, is a major intervention on the part of China and makes academic any speculation that China would permit a military defeat of the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam, let alone of the NLF. In conversations with senior American military personnel and American diplomatic personnel one is aware of the desire of these people to discuss the war in Vietnam not just in specific terms of Vietnam itself. They give an analysis based upon a major confrontation with "communists", "insurgents" or those who advocate "wars of liberation" throughout all Asia. As [redacted] said, "The American people do not realize that if we are properly to confront China a larger understanding of United States goals and objectives is required. Further, a willingness on the part of Americans to sacrifice for their belief in a "free world" must be equal to the willingness with which the communists are sacrificing for their beliefs." This rather harsh cold war analysis leaves out any understanding of the tides of nationalism which sweep through Asia or of the wide variety of cultures, languages and beliefs which divide the numerous countries of Southeast Asia. However, the point here is that it is an attitude which seeks not negotiation but the application of further military power in a situation where political and economic solutions point the only way toward peace.

2. The Untruthful War

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The second most striking thing to a visitor is the substantial discrepancy between the position held by General William Westmoreland that the "end is in sight" and the realities one sees in Vietnam. Hard evidence shows that "security" has deteriorated throughout South Vietnam as against a year ago. Senator Percy was in Vietnam during my visit and in conversations with his staff I was informed that in one private meeting between the Senator and seven senior American correspondents all seven agreed that the United States could not win the war.

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They were speaking in the sense that the stated objectives of the American government could not, in fact, be achieved by our present methods and that the country was gradually being destroyed and the culture ruined. [redacted]

[redacted] stated that out of approximately twenty newsmen with whom they talked, nineteen felt the present American posture in Vietnam was a disaster. The same opinions were held by numerous International Voluntary Service personnel and many USAID representatives as well as leading Vietnamese.

The representative of CARE in Da Nang reported that he no longer uses the main route leading south as he recently was ambushed in broad daylight.

[redacted] no longer can permit her social workers to travel and now confines the staff to Saigon. IVS personnel told me that many areas heretofore open to them are closed; particularly in the Central Highlands but also in many other areas such as the Delta. [redacted] who is [redacted] which covers the entire Delta, told me that villages where his agricultural workers had stayed were now insecure and that they had to return to the provincial capital at night.

He spoke of the difficulty of traveling from Can Tho, which is the military headquarters of Four Corps, down to Soc Trang, the provincial capital of Ba Xuan Province, as this road had become insecure. In fact, in Can Tho itself there is a curfew at 9 pm and Americans and American military personnel within the city live behind barbed wire and anti-grenade nets extending to the third floor of the billet and protected by guards with machine guns. I witnessed Vietnamese personnel entering and leaving American basis in the Delta being given body search. The ability of the Viet Cong to travel freely through the Delta and their hold on the great majority of the people is admitted by the American military. Vietnamese Christian Service personnel, a Protestant service organization assisting primarily in work with refugees, confirm that in the Da Nang area there is a serious deterioration of security. This was underscored by a recent Viet Cong mortar attack on the massive American air base at Da Nang from the hills a short distance away. A visit to a large American air base located at Phu Gat, which is east of Pleiku, revealed that large numbers of planes had to be evacuated recently because of VC shelling of the base. One must remember that these are heavily protected bases of enormous size, located in populous areas which are unlike the jungle areas and show the ability of the VC to move pretty much at will even the the coastal areas.

[redacted] said to me that security is probably worse and certainly no better than a year ago and that one should assume that General Westmoreland would always put a good light on "progress". Two long conversations with [redacted] revealed that American combat groups were 20% under-manned and that soldiers with only 90 days of training were going into combat. As I had just read the article in the December 11 issue of Newsweek entitled "Filling the Holes" which reveals how the Pentagon is able to quickly replace those killed in battle, it seemed in direct conflict with the information given by [redacted]. He reported, however, that his own story on the 20% deficiency had been checked by his magazine with the Pentagon and the ensuing story was the result.

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The continuing struggle between American newsmen and the briefing officers of JUSPAO (Joint United States Public Affairs Office) is notorious and the head of JUSPAO recently was changed primarily, as one newsman said to me, "because of the bad relations between the U.S. establishment and the press in Vietnam". Part of this is because the Johnson Administration has been pressing sharply for good reports from the field which show progress. I ran into this in several interviews which revealed the pressure on American personnel to send encouraging reports from their areas which Washington could use to present an optimistic picture. This was confirmed in a news story by R. W. Apple of the New York Times on the front page of the January 1, 1968, issue in a release entitled, "U.S. Said to Press Sharply for Good Vietnam Reports".

Basic to this reporting is the operation of "H.E.S.", a hamlet evaluation system by which each hamlet in South Vietnam is classified on a grade from A through E as to degree of security or pacification. It is this basic system of analysis which produces the figures by which the Administration claims we control two-thirds of the people. Basic data as to whether a hamlet is under VC control or Saigon government control or a variation in between is produced at the district level. The American military district advisors, the overwhelming majority of whom speak no Vietnamese, are entirely dependent upon information given by the district chief who is Vietnamese. This district chief is a South Vietnamese army officer operating with an extremely limited English vocabulary and not particularly desirous of presenting a gloomy picture. The result is that an almost totally false set of data is being received as to what area is secure and what is insecure, what roads are open or closed, which roads can be traveled without military escort and those which are open only in the sense that they can be traversed in heavily armed convoys. Yet the Pentagon continues to issue press releases based on this data creating a wholly false impression which irritates even the military personnel in Vietnam. For example, one U.S. military officer responsible for an entire province in the Delta said, "The VC had this area for 25 years. Out of 450 hamlets in this province we have perhaps pacified four. It is unrealistic to expect without enormously increased efforts that we could pacify this province within the six months to one year goal Saigon has given us. No doubt there will have to be an American presence for 25 years if we are to accomplish the long range goals of building a viable economic and political society. After all, this is Asia!"

3. The War for the People

It is a contention of the Administration that there are more and more defectors from the Viet Cong, that there is a diminution of anti-American feeling as a result of increasing security and pacification. Once again a visitor to the field must report that this conclusion appears to be almost wholly at variance with the facts. Quaker personnel which now number 30 in South Vietnam report universally a rising anti-Americanism based largely on the continued enormous growth of American presence with its concomitant increased military activity, particularly bombings, with the creation of masses of refugees and civilian casualties. This opinion is confirmed by other volunteer agency personnel, such as those with International Voluntary Service, who report that it is more difficult than ever to have close Vietnamese friends and that as the American presence increases they as Americans begin to feel more and more isolated from their Vietnamese counterparts.

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In a conversation with [redacted] attempting to initiate social service projects in the slum areas of Saigon in order to counter the work of Viet Cong cadre who operate throughout his districts, he told me he was unable to accept an American Quaker volunteer to work with him due, as he said, to the anti-Americanism which is on the increase in his districts.

The Vietnamese Buddhist leaders, both student leaders and religious leaders, report that the poor American intelligence which often causes air attacks on "friendly" villages is another cause of the rise of anti-Americanism. One Buddhist leader reported that in a village near Pleiku regarded as "friendly" the VC staged a military attack against the police station in the village. This resulted in a retaliatory air strike against the entire village by the air force. IVS personnel reported to me that their attempts to file complaints to the military with respect to air strikes in friendly areas had met with rebuff and in some cases antagonism.

Those familiar with the complexities of the administrative bureaucracy of pacification and who have followed the changing alphabet from USOM through USAID through OCO (Office of Civilian Organization) to CORDS, which is the present coordination effort between the military operations and the civilian pacification programs, have come to expect the predominance in priorities for military requirements. This has resulted in disenchantment on the part of many USAID people who have had other overseas experience. Volunteer agency people report that these professionals have been leaving in large numbers to be replaced by USAID personnel recently recruited in the United States who have no experience and very little understanding of work in underdeveloped areas abroad, let alone a grasp of the complexities of trying to win hearts and minds in a situation where the military are fighting a war of attrition against a people. U

I also sensed growing disenchantment among U.S. Embassy personnel.

A close-up view of the pacification program was afforded me during a visit to Ba Xuyen Province, located south of Can Tho in the Delta. I arrived at the provincial capital, Soc Trang, and proceeded unannounced to the MAGV (Military Advisement Group Vietnam). This is the headquarters which coordinates the military and civilian efforts looking toward the pacification of the province. I had been given the name of the psychological warfare officer and after some inquiry from a number of personnel milling around proceeded to the second floor, opened a door and entered the briefing room and outer office of the provincial representative, otherwise known as the "Provrep". The Provrep is an American, usually a military officer either retired or on leave, who with his Vietnamese counterpart, the provincial governor, directs the military and civilian programs. I introduced myself to the psychological warfare officer as being a representative of the American Friends Service Committee which has 30 people in Vietnam and said that while I had considerable relation to these people my basic responsibility was to assay the progress and effect of the war on Vietnamese society and to update the information which the American Friends Service Committee uses in making various proposals for a negotiated solution to the war. I stated that we were critics of the Administration's military effort in Vietnam. Stealing a leaf from Stewart Meacham's book, I asked with a smile whether they would not prefer "informed critics" as against "uninformed critics". He replied with a laugh, "Informed critics, by all means", and said he would answer any question I had.

The result was a full military briefing in front of the map with its various plastic overlays which set forth the military and pacification objectives, both those that had been obtained in 1967 and those projected for 1968.

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The map indicated that there was some progress in some of the hamlets directly along the branch of the Mekong River and perhaps along one main canal but, by and large, the entire province could be classified as thoroughly unpacified and militarily insecure. The map showed the location of all ARVN (Saigon) troops and areas under the control of the VC. It indicated in colored circles the range of 105 mm. cannon for Harassment and Interdiction Fire. The VC were alleged to have a main route for moving supplies from Cambodia down into the Delta and across to some of the regrouping areas further to the south and west of Ba Xuyen Province. I was informed that the objectives for 1968 were the pacification of the entire province in the first six months with some mop-up activity for the second six months. Based on the very small progress to date, this seemed to me a totally unrealizable objective and I inquired of the Provrep whether or not he felt the objective to be wholly unrealistic. He felt that the objective was unrealistic given his present troop level but indicated that there were considerable plans in Saigon at American military headquarters to supply him with additional aid in the form of additional American and Vietnamese troops. However, he lamented that his South Vietnamese military counterpart, the military governor, had not heard of these plans to date from his superiors. Subsequent to the briefing we were joined by the editor of the Chattanooga Times who flew in for a visit from Saigon. At one point he asked the Provrep whether or not the pacification of the province and the country generally could be done for less than the \$36 billion a year currently being spent. This brought a wry smile to the Provrep who responded that if aid was not increased but decreased the job of pacification would stretch out ad infinitum. The psychological warfare officer then took the editor of the Chattanooga Times and myself by U. S. Army helicopter to a pacified hamlet which he said was the best one in the province and known as Soc Dong. This is a hamlet east of Soc Trang in an area inaccessible by road but accessible by small canals where fourteen Vietnamese families have had their village augmented by 100 additional families and then barbed wire erected around their village with a mud-walled military post built in one corner of the village. We landed on a small paddy dike and stepped out of the copter which promptly departed and proceeded to meet the hamlet chief.

We were informed by the psychological warfare officer that the pacification of this hamlet had proceeded first with a major military effort to sweep the VC regulars from the area. Then one of the Vietnamese 59-man revolutionary development teams had entered the hamlet to proceed with its pacification. This meant rooting out the VC cadre and then, in cooperation with the American USAID program, distributing goods. In addition the hamlet was surrounded with barbed wire, three small concrete foot bridges were built over waterways, a small generator was supplied so each hut could have one light bulb and finally a post was erected in the center of the village on which a television set was placed. The psychological warfare officer said the heretofore the VC had conscripted their young people and often taken rice. Now the Saigon government personnel were paying them cash for their rice and some measure of prosperity was therefore achieved for the first time by the hamlet.

During the visit the hamlet chief asked the psychological warfare officer for a gift of a transistor radio, which would seem to indicate that the wants would probably be pretty endless as time went on. However, the revolutionary development team had now moved on to another village, leaving these Vietnamese to defend themselves against any incursions the VC might make. During the tour the psychological warfare officer happened to mention that only last week a VC cadre girl was discovered within the hamlet and she had been removed.

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One wondered whether or not this might be done over and over again with other cadres being discovered next week. It would appear that the pacification was based essentially on a total economic subsidy and give-away program. It was apparent that this small hamlet could be attacked and overcome at any time even granting the will of those inside the barbed wire to resist.

During the military briefing I had pointed to an outlying government post on the map and asked why the VC had not attacked such an isolated post. The psychological warfare officer replied that in many cases the VC left isolated posts alone in a kind of working agreement with the Saigon government troops who in turn left them alone. This was one of the problems the Americans said they faced and could account for the ability perhaps of some of these isolated "pacified" hamlets to survive, at least for a time. I was aware, of course, that some hamlets had undergone pacification up to six times.

The sound of the returning helicopter cut short our visit and we said our goodbyes and shortly were airborne over the hamlet flying almost vertically up to avoid crossing over hostile country where VC might take the helicopter under fire. It was a bitter complaint of the psychological warfare officer that most of the operations in the province were conducted from the air or by shelling a long distance from the ground. He felt that real pacification could never occur until personnel were actually on the ground and working throughout the province. A likelihood of this occurring in the near future did not seem bright to him. One could only conclude that with over 400 hamlets to go any idea that the "end indeed is in sight" is a myth. As a matter of fact, this was clearly recognized by the Provrep who ruefully said we really have only one pacified province in all of Vietnam. He was referring to An Giang which is a province with specific ethnic and tribal minorities which have historically been hostile to the VC.

During my visit, I once again made the trip by land through Phouc Tuy Province which had been declared pacified several times. There were the same forts where Americans and Vietnamese lived in encampments behind concrete and barbed wire. There were the same regrouped peasants in make-shift villages amid a devastated and destroyed countryside. The only difference was that this time the American military presence had been augmented by Australian military personnel who traversed the main road with enormous canon carried on great, wide half-track vehicles. There were also extensive mobile mortar companies which shelled the hills of the province both by day and by night. Aerial surveillance continued with observer planes being the pilot fish for air strikes. Any idea that this province was "pacified" any more than it was a year ago would be hard to sustain. And it is important to realize that, basically, pacification has meant to the military not winning over the Vietnamese people but making it possible to enter the province without being shot at.

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I held long conversations with [redacted] who was [redacted] but was later imprisoned by Diem. He was also briefly [redacted] under President Ky but was later imprisoned by him as well. [redacted] was a peace candidate for president but ruled off the ballot by the military junta. In response to a question regarding the rise of anti-Americanism he said, "There is almost a total lack of support for the American position." He indicated that if a poll were taken among say 50 of his friends none would think that the U.S could in any sense win the hearts and minds of the Vietnamese.

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It would be expected that this courageous critic of the military government would hold such opinions, but they were confirmed by numerous interviews with newsmen, diplomats, government workers, volunteers and Vietnamese from various walks of life.

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I revisited a Chieu Hoi center for VC defectors in I Corps and found that the population of the camp in one year had dropped from 300 to 89. A tour of the camp revealed little, if any, meaningful activity politically and the program to provide productive skills consisted of nine sewing machines and two barber chairs. Visits to the refugee camps confirmed the reports appearing in the American press as to the lack of sanitation, water facilities or cultivable land and attests to their overcrowded conditions with demoralization of the young and old alike. The American government has made several statements respecting increased aid to refugees and more attention to treating the thousands of civilian casualties but to date these have largely been promises for the future. Given the increased pattern of intensified war, one can only conclude that we are deluding ourselves if we think our present methods in Vietnam are "winning hearts and minds".

4. The Nationalists

One is struck on a visit to Vietnam with the number of moderate nationalists who, in spite of a rather harsh police state, continue to make known to any observer their belief that a solution to the war must involve the creation of a government in the Saigon-controlled areas which is not dominated by a military junta and which will be willing to enter negotiations with the National Liberation Front leading to some form of coalition government which is based on the power realities with which South Vietnam is confronted today. When the term nationalist is used we are speaking of various political leaders, intellectuals, professors, student leaders and Buddhists who are basically anti-VC but who feel that it is better to attempt to create a government based upon negotiations among the Vietnamese rather than to continue with the destruction of their country, the enormous casualties, the growing corruption and degeneration of their culture plus the possibilities of a totally expanded war throughout the whole Southeast Asian area. As one youthful Buddhist leader stated, "It is time for the Buddhists to negotiate with the National Liberation Front. At least they are Vietnamese whereas there is no hope with the Americans who are destroying our country". All of South Vietnam's Catholic bishops recently joined in a statement calling for an end of the war and negotiations with the NLF and Hanoi.

[redacted] who is currently a professor at [redacted]
and who was the editor of [redacted]

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[redacted] said, "Why, if the United States wants to punish or contain China, bomb Vietnam? Why pick on us? Why do you send people who know absolutely nothing about Vietnam to devise programs for Vietnam? Why do you support a corrupt military government? Cannot we have a true nationalist government which will negotiate with the communists? Diem wanted that, so he was killed. He was really a nationalist, so I supported him, but he was killed. How can you fight communism with this military government? The people have no respect for this government. The other side is unreasonable. Ho Chi Minh blindly resists. Do they want Vietnam destroyed, the genocide of a people? That is what is happening. The Americans are making millions of refugees and killing masses of others. Are you trying to win us with this bombing? The bombing of a tiny and poor country?"

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A bombing now equal in tonnage to that dropped in all of World War II. Vietnam will be crushed between communism and capitalism and we want neither. Vietnamese with no money or jobs are forced to work on your payroll and our society is becoming corrupt. Even if the war were to finish now it would take three generations to recover." This is typical of the opinions of the nationalists who feel that they cannot resolve their own Vietnamese differences because the Americans will not permit it.

Among the nationalists holding this view are some who are currently in the Saigon government itself. They have become increasingly despairing of the ability to maintain programs based on real accomplishment and integrity in a tidal wave of corruption surrounding the billions which the United States is pouring into the Vietnam effort. Two government leaders actively working in national programs stated to me that the corruption involving USAID materials was "total". In one case one government worker insisted that no USAID material enter the area in which he was working as it made his job impossible and it would be better to have no aid than to be surrounded by the corruption which negated his every effort. One would like to quote these individuals by name and identify them but Americans must realize that the Vietnamese live in a tight and rigid police state in which police agents and counter-intelligence agents are everywhere. As one student leader put it, "We do not have the money or resources to know the full story of the penetration of the CIA but let me say we smell them everywhere."

Buddhist leaders are particularly watched by the police and in many cases must report weekly to the police. Some are unable to return to their own villages or cities, such as Hue, from which they came. Interviews with leaders of Buddhist educational institutions convince one that they are operating under enormous government pressure and surveillance. In fact, the recent mobilization order which lowered the draft age from 21 to 18 provides for conscripts into the South Vietnamese army to serve 15 years. Recently ten Buddhist students were drafted out of their university into the army and subsequently staged a hunger strike in protest against the new mobilization order. This mobilization order, of course, came about because of the American pressure to force the Vietnamese to participate more actively in the war, a thing that they are obviously increasingly reluctant to do. In two interviews [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that one cannot discuss a coalition government or relations with the NLF or even the Americans without first stopping the war. [redacted] also stated that present American policy created communists. He said the policy was so disastrous that every objective as stated about producing a Vietnam according to American objectives was unobtainable. He felt, therefore, that the present policy must be reversed before the other questions could be dealt with as the war made these questions impossible to resolve. There is no doubt that as the war proceeds even the nationalists may be reluctantly driven to closer collaboration with the NLF as moderate and middle ground is eliminated by the Americans. The very Vietnamese group which could enter into negotiations with the NLF and who could moderate and have substantial effect on any NLF program, the Buddhists, is being harshly dealt with by the American establishment in conjunction with the Thieu-Ky government as we press on for elusive military victory. The inability to have free and open elections, the inability for a press to function within the Saigon-controlled areas, the inability of Vietnamese groups to meet and discuss their own future makes it unlikely that the Americans can extricate themselves from Vietnam.

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The end result is that the Administration pursues an ever expanding war and creates an illusion with the American public that it will soon be over. Meanwhile the enormous loss of lives and treasure goes on while we stubbornly refuse to take the steps which could lead to negotiations. Because of its poor military posture in Vietnam the Administration presses this grim war of attrition until it calculates it can dominate any negotiation or force unconditional surrender.

5. The Quaker Program

A year later the Quang Ngai Hospital looks grimmer and more overwhelmed with casualties than before. At the time of my visit this 400-bed hospital had a 750 patient load plus some patients on porches and entryways who were not actually enrolled in the hospital. It continues to be a shattering experience to walk through these over-crowded wards with patients two to a bed, with inadequate medical staff and inadequate sanitary facilities or even water. I observed patients leaving the wards and going to the toilet in the grassy spots adjacent to the buildings. Some wards had one cold water spigot for over 100 patients. In one orthopedic ward there were 28 beds with 77 patients present, 14 of whom were on a double line of stretchers on the floor of the one corridor. The previous Sunday the 30' x 40' admission ward was overwhelmed with 60 civilian wounded who had suddenly arrived after a brief military action some twelve miles to the north. You can imagine the addition of 60 patients, many of whom were badly wounded and bleeding, to an already overwhelmed staff and hospital. As [redacted] said, "It was sheer carnage." Into this rather grim picture has come the Quaker physical therapy and prosthesis program now operating in a new building where 20 Vietnamese apprentices manufacture artificial limbs primarily from local materials. There is a current production level of approximately 200 limbs a month and an objective of 300 limbs a month under present goals. These limbs are being fitted on a small number of the over 4,000 amputees in Quang Ngai Province who, like all the other Vietnamese in the northern provinces of South Vietnam, have no other available prosthetic service. It is a moving experience to see a mother holding the hand of her 4-year-old son as she leads him through the practice steps of learning to walk with an artificial limb. There is also a "forgotten ward" which has been turned over to the Quakers which is occupied by what can only be classified as the human refuse of the war. These are people who are far too ill to leave the hospital and yet who are being pushed out because of the pressure of incoming casualties. An old, abandoned building has been scrubbed and put in useable condition and here a Quaker nurse encourages the patients to get up from their canvas cots to try walking around and encourages their attendance at the prosthetic and physical therapy center. Most of the patients are wholly ignorant of the need to exercise the wounded muscles and have no knowledge of the techniques for recovery, particularly when artificial limbs are involved. Yet they are eager learners with the encouragement and love of these Quaker workers. An outstanding service of binding up the wounds of war is now underway which in time will match those other great Quaker stories such as the child-feeding program in Germany or service in the Soviet Union during the Russian famine. One must be aware that many of these patients have active infections and during their physical rehabilitation the Quaker workers are changing bandages. Many poor medical practices cause severe problems. For example, one young lad had his foot in traction and a tight bandage around his ankle. This was never changed or his position moved for several weeks with the result that the constricted circulation of blood plus his wounds caused severe leg infections and almost total atrophy of the foot itself.

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He is now undergoing therapy exercises on a regular basis and comes each day from the forgotten ward to the rehabilitation center for his treatment.

Most of the amputations have been done not by doctors but by "surgical technicians" who are totally unfamiliar with proper amputation techniques for subsequent fitting of prosthetic devices. The result is the bones are often cut leaving sharp points and the flap of the skin is sewn together at the end of the bone rather than being pulled over the stump and sewn at the back of the limb. This makes fitting of prosthetic devices more difficult and painful for the patient and in some cases additional surgery is sought by our prosthetic director and the nurses. However, in an overloaded hospital it is difficult to find free time on the part of the surgeons for this type of repair surgery.

The case histories which the Quakers are now compiling indicate that the overwhelming majority of these civilian victims were injured by mortar and canon fire and by small arms fire, often from unknown sources. Many of the victims were in what were regarded as friendly and secure villages but who received wounds from Harassment and Interdiction Fire which is mortar fire initiated by the Americans to "keep the VC on the move and awake" during the night. Some victims were caught in mortar engagements between Vietnamese and American military groups but any accurate tabulation of the cause of the casualties is extremely difficult. One can only say that these are the victims of war and that it is a profoundly moving Quaker service of human compassion that carries a great message of love and reconciliation in the midst of the horror.

The Day Care Center for children who have lost at least one parent in the war has settled down into a program typical for that of a nursery school. The children are given rudimentary reading and writing skills as well as number recognition and participate in collective exercise and games as well as receiving two snacks during the day and a hot meal at noon. The over-crowded schools of Quang Ngai will not accept students into the first grade who cannot at least read and write. The result is that the children from the Quaker Day Care Center are being admitted into the public school system. Advanced classes for older refugee girls continue in sewing and diet and an active social work training program is proceeding under the direction of two Quaker social workers not only in conjunction with the families associated with the Day Care Center but also with the prosthetic and physical therapy center. Three Vietnamese are now engaged in social work training, a much needed skill in Vietnam.

In the VISA program the ten young people currently in South Vietnam continue to function in a variety of service assignments in which they mainly work under Vietnamese direction and within Vietnamese organizations. The VISA program has at its heart an attempt to relate to the real concerns and cares of the Vietnamese and carries with it, I feel, an important contribution in indicating that there are Americans who do not share the methods or objectives of the present American military effort. Rather, it shows there are Americans who are prepared to express support and concern to the Vietnamese that they be given the freedom to find their own way. VISA personnel are now engaged in teaching automobile mechanics to young boys. One VV works in a Catholic hostel operated for boys between the ages of 12 and 17 who are "shoeshine boys", meaning that they have come adrift and are without family and who scrounge a living by whatever means they can.

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This hostel offers a home atmosphere and some educational and employment assistance where a bakery is operated. Other VISA personnel are working in Buddhist educational institutions, two in the Saigon Children's Hospital and others in medical programs in the Pleiku area involving immunization and drug distribution. Work assignments often change, however, and it is difficult for new VISA arrivals to enter into a work assignment promptly. This is because the objective is not work for work's sake but to find an assignment in which a sensitive interpretive job can be done.

One can only feel after discussions with many Vietnamese that the Quaker program in Vietnam is a valuable contribution. For example, [redacted] expressed a strong desire and concern that Quakers continue to work in South Vietnam. As they put it, "The work here gives you a basis to understand what is going on and enables you to remain in touch with those of us who are struggling to devise alternative means to this war." There has been concern among some American Quakers as to whether or not the basic anti-war position of Quakers is understood in Vietnam. It is here that one of the most remarkable changes has taken place within the year separating my two visits to Vietnam. Quakers are very well known to many large sections of the Vietnamese community. Not only has the almost two years of the VISA and Quaker Ngai programs achieved a measure of acceptance and understanding but also the numerous Quaker visitors to Vietnam plus the newspaper ads and book and the general posture of Quakers with respect to the war have made clear our position. The voyage of the Phoenix has also reinforced our position. The Phoenix has had a particularly striking effect in the Buddhist community where it is felt the voyage highlighted the repressive situation in which Buddhists found themselves and indicated a Quaker understanding of it. While the voyage of the Phoenix has produced some hostility in some quarters, on balance it has reinforced the position occupied by Quakers with respect to the war. I came away with the feeling that when all of this is over, if the American government would like to recoup in some small way a tiny measure of what has been lost in relations between Americans and Vietnamese, it would be an astute move to appoint a Quaker ambassador to Vietnam.

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BRONSON P. CLARK

The Spring 1968 edition of "Quaker Service Middle Atlantic Regional Edition, issued by the AFSC, Baltimore, Md., contains an article captioned, "War interrupts AFSC programs in Vietnam" by BRONSON P. CLARK revealed that all AFSC work in Vietnam was suspended for the time being in mid-February because war conditions made it impossible to continue. Personnel here being flown to Hong Kong and Singapore as conditions permitted. No decision had yet been reached on the future of the programs. U

The article noted that BRONSON P. CLARK spent the Month of December 1967 in Vietnam revisiting many of the sights and peoples he had seen a year before. At that time he reported a widening of the war to include all Southeast Asia, a developing discrepancy between administration claims of progress in the war and reality, a growing anti-Americanism, and a new eagerness on the part of uncommitted South Vietnamese intellectuals to negotiate with the National Liberation Front. U

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961 by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, documents the publication "National Guardian" as follows: U

"Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia." U

(Committee on Un-American Activities Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 12) U

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PHILADELPHIA BRANCH
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

A source advised on February 27, 1967 that the Philadelphia Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (PBSWP) is an affiliate of the National SWP, which maintains headquarters at 116 University Place, New York, N. Y., and as such, follows the aims and purposes of the National SWP. The source advised that the PBSWP, which has been an active organization in Philadelphia since 1940, does not have a headquarters at the present time, but utilizes residences of various members for meetings and functions. The source added that the PBSWP utilizes the name "Militant Labor Forum" for public affairs and "Workers Party" as a ballot name when running candidates for public office. ✓

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. ✓

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS. U

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism. U

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957 by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group. U

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City. U

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

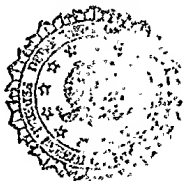
This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. U

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

APR 16 1968

Title BRONSON P. CLARK

Character

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned
as above at Philadelphia, Pa.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

36

From information supplied by a private citizen with whom the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has had no previous contact, it was learned that documents believed stolen in the burglary of the FBI office at Media, Pa., on the evening of March 8-9 1971, were located as of the 16th of May, 1971, in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Philadelphia, Pa. The person who provided this information is a resident of Philadelphia, aged approximately [REDACTED] and who has attended a university for two years.

The person who provided this information states that he has personally seen documents described as follows:

Two stacks of papers, one approximately ten inches high, the other approximately eight inches high. The documents consisted of a letter stating "Dear Narmic, Enclosed are copies of confidential files taken from the Media Office by Citizens Commission to Investigate the FBI as follows".

1. Document captioned "TOP".
2. Document mixed with names and numbers of "Panthers, SDS, YDS" and others.
3. Document "Riot Control".
4. Document contained language "Eggs, glass, bottles, and so on can be used as weapons".
5. Document dealing with chemicals and at bottom of the document a statement "Instructors should not let this document be seen by anyone or be reproduced as it

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-11-82 BY 6383 UH/KZL

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5-18-71

could mean endorsement of the product".

6. Document dealing with Police and Community Relations.

He noticed that some of the documents had penciled letters and numbers such as "Y5 and Y4".

This person stated that

because he has

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5-18-71

On or about March 8-9, 1971, a burglary occurred of the FBI owned documents at the Media Resident Agency, County Court Apartment Building, Corner of South and Front Streets, Media, Pa.

Among other things, FBI documents in the possession of SA [redacted] were stolen, including numerous documents generally referred to as "Police Training Documents and Police Instructor's Bulletins," some of which are described as follows:

Police Instructor's Bulletin entitled
Training of Personnel

Riot Control Information Bulletin - Administrative Responsibility for Mob & Riot Control

Police Instructor's Bulletin entitled The
Collecting, Packaging and Identifying of Evidence
Techniques and Mechanics of Arrest

Police Instructor's Bulletin entitled Police and Community Relations which contains the words "The police instructor is cautioned in using the material that the FBI does not endorse or attempt to evaluate the relative merits or effectiveness of any 'Positive Program' in Police-Community Relations."

Publication entitled "Law Enforcement Faces the Revolutionary-Guerrilla Criminal" which contains the question: "What do eggs, water guns, tomatoes, spray paint, dynamite, cherry bombs, ink bottles, and red pepper have in common?"

Special Agent [redacted] states that police instructional material stolen from his possession was in total approximately eighteen inches thick.

Police instruction documents as described above are mechanically reproduced and distributed to police instructors. Because of this mechanical reproduction, it is possible that they could be interpreted by the uninformed as mimeographed or Xerox copies.

5-16-71

United States District Court

FOR THE

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EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

VS.

Premises

Phila., Pa.

Commissioner's Docket No.

Case No.

SEARCH WARRANT

To [redacted] Special Agent FBI or duly authorized representative.

Affidavit having been made before me by [redacted]

that he { has reason to believe } that { ~~on the person of~~
~~is positive~~ on the premises known as } [redacted]

in the EASTERN

District of PENNSYLVANIA

there is now being concealed certain property, namely

Documents, property of the FBI stolen at Media, Pa. 3/8-9/71 described
as follows: Police instructional guides titled "Riot control Information
Bulletin-Administrative Responsibility for Mob-Riot Control: mechanical
And Mechanics of Arrest; Police And
documents

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DATE 12-11-87 BY 6583UP/ELW

52-94527-1907
ENCLOSURE

NR005 PH CODE

955 PM URGENT 5-16-71 DCC

TO DIRECTOR (52-94527)

FROM PHILADELPHIA (52-7165 SUB C)

5-16-71

MEDBURG

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DATE 12-11-80 BY 63830P780

SUMMARY - MAY SIXTEEN SEVENTYONE. U

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CRIME SCENE

[REDACTED] CALLED PHILADELPHIA OFFICE TODAY
AND VOLUNTEERED HE VISITED [REDACTED] PHILA-
DELPHIA, PA. TODAY - OBSERVED FBI DOCUMENTS IN [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] HIS DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENTS SIMILAR TO POLICE INSTRU-
CTIONAL MATERIAL ON RIOT CONTROL AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS. NO PRIOR
CONTACT WITH [REDACTED] - NO RECORD PHILA. INDICES. AUTHORIZED SEARCH
WARRANT EXECUTED SIX FORTYFIVE PM TODAY. FORCIBLE ENTRY MADE. OCCU-
PANT [REDACTED] NO RECORD PHILA. INDICES RE [REDACTED] SHE
REFUSED TO FURNISH ANY INFORMATION. CURSORY EXAMINATION OF DOCUMENTS
FOUND IN SEARCH INDICATES THEY ARE XEROX COPIES OF FBI POLICE
INSTRUCTOR'S MATERIAL RELATING TO MOE AND RIOT CONTROL AND COMMUNITY
RELATIONS AS WELL AS COPIES OF FBI SERIALS CONCERNING SAME. ONE
TYPEWRITER, STAPLER AND MANUAL ON "WEAPONS FOR COUNTERINSURGENCY"
SIZED. COMPLETE INVENTORY BEING MADE - DOCUMENTS BEING PRESERVED FOR
END PAGE ONE

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52-94527-1907

PAGE TWO

LATENT FINGERPRINT AND DOCUMENT EXAMINATIONS, AND WILL BE DELIVERED TO
FBI LAB BY SPECIAL MESSINGER MONDAY, MAY SEVENTEEN. U

NEIGHBORHOODS

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS U

SUSPECTS

TEN SECONDARY SUSPECTS ELIMINATED THIS WEEK. U

END

MKA FBI WASH DC



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

June 26, 1968

BRONSON P. CLARK

Re Philadelphia communication of April 16, 1968. U

On June 17, 1968, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished a press release dated June 13, 1968, issued by the American Friends Service Committee, 150 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, concerning the appointment of BRONSON P. CLARK to the position of Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee together with background information concerning CLARK. A copy of this press release follows: U

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DATE 12-11-80 BY 6383 VR/9A

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100-48598-19

Searched.....
Serialized.....
Indexed.....
Filed.....

52-94527-190

American Friends Service Committee
160 North 15th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102
Robin Dietrich LO 3 9372 (9 to 5)
EV 7 4671 (after 5)

June 13, 1968

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Bronson P. Clark has been named executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, effective June 17, a spokesman for the Quaker organization announced in Philadelphia today. The appointment was made by the Board of Directors on the recommendation of a special nominating committee.

Bronson Clark has been program associate for the AFSC Special Vietnam Effort since 1967. He will succeed Stephen Cary who has served as acting executive secretary since April 1 following the retirement of Colin Bell, executive secretary since 1959. Dr. William Lotspeich, who had previously been named to succeed Colin Bell, had undergone surgery and asked to be released from this appointment.

Bronson Clark has long been associated with the AFSC and Quakers. During World War II, he was imprisoned for his beliefs as a conscientious objector. At the close of the war, he went to China to serve in the Friends Ambulance Unit during a two-year period of the civil war (1945-1946). From 1947-1949, he was in charge of the China Desk and subsequently the Palestine Desk in the AFSC national office in Philadelphia. For a year, he also served as social and industrial secretary in the Seattle Region of the AFSC.

In 1951, he went to Cleveland to become secretary treasurer of the Community Development, Inc., a firm engaged in urban redevelopment.

In 1961, Bronson Clark went to Morocco for the AFSC. Through June 1963, he acted as field director of the Quaker program among Algerian refugees, first in Morocco, and then in Algeria.

Returning to the United States, Bronson Clark became vice president of Gilford Instrument Laboratories, Inc. in Oberlin, Ohio. During this period, he served on a working party set up by the AFSC to study the situation in Vietnam. The result was a book, PEACE IN VIETNAM, which advocated United States military withdrawal from that country.

In January 1967, Bronson Clark accepted his present position with the Service Committee. From January 15 to March 15, he was in Southeast Asia, studying the situation in South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Thailand at first hand. In late 1967, he visited South Vietnam again for a month, as well as Laos.

Bronson Clark was born in Cleveland Heights, Ohio on October 6, 1918. He graduated from Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, in 1941. He is married to the former Eleanor Meanor of Charlestown, West Virginia, and they have four daughters, Mallory, Jennifer, Melissa, and Alison. The Clarks are members of the Germantown Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends.

Bronson Clark will become the sixth executive secretary of the AFSC. The first to fill the post was Vincent D. Nicholson, 1917-1918. He was followed by Wilbur K. Thomas, 1918-1929; Clarence Pickett, 1929-1950; Lewis M. Hoskins, 1950-1959; and Colin W. Bell.

The Board of Directors also announced the appointment of Doris Darnell to the position of personnel secretary. She will succeed Catharine Evans, personnel secretary since 1955, who died May 6 of this year.

A graduate of Westtown School and Bryn Mawr College, Doris Darnell was executive secretary of the Westtown School Alumni Association for nine years and has been coordinator of personnel recruitment for the AFSC since 1964. She is also a member of the Representative Meeting and the Personnel Committee of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, the Westtown School Committee, and the Westtown School Alumni Board.

Doris Darnell and her husband, Howard C. Darnell have three married children. The Darnells are members of Westtown Friends Meeting.

Founded in 1917, the AFSC has been best known for its relief and reconstruction work overseas as well as in distressed areas of the United States.

In 1947, it was co-recipient, with the British Friends Service Council, of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Currently the organization conducts some sixty programs with staff headquarters in eighteen nations, covering a broad range of humanitarian concern. These include programs of social and technical assistance in developing countries, the resettlement and rehabilitation of refugees, international conferences and seminars for diplomats and young leaders, work in support of the United Nations, service opportunities for young people, and programs of peace education and of community relations within the United States.

#

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F B I

Date: 5/26/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

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Via A I R T E L

(Priority)

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DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJL/146
APPEN/ 80-1227

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165 SUB B-9)
SUBJECT: MEDBURG

Re Bureau telephone call 5/21/71 from SA [redacted]
[redacted] and Philadelphia airtel to Bureau dated 5/19/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies each of the
following two serials, parts of which were stolen in the
captioned burglary:

PH FILE	TITLE	DESCRIPTION OF COMMUNICATION
157-1214 - 1292	POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE, MAJOR URBAN AREAS	Philadelphia LHM, 5/8/67
157-1214 - 4538	POTENTIAL FOR RACIAL VIOLENCE (PHILADELPHIA DIVISION)	Philadelphia LHM, 7/6/70

It should be noted that pages 59 through 63 of
serial 157-1214 - 1292 and page 15 of serial 157-1214 - 4538,
are the only pages known at this time to have been stolen
in the captioned burglary. The entire serials are being
forwarded inasmuch as it is not known for certain that other
parts of these serials were not also stolen.

- ENCLOSURE
- 3 - Bureau (52-94527) (Encls. 18) (RM)
 - 2 - Philadelphia (52-7165 SUB B-9)
 - 1 - 52-7165 SUB B-8

GHK/rav
(5)

REC 70

NOT RECORDED
MAY 27 1971

Approved: **61 JUN 8 1971**
Special Agent in Charge

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OTHERWISE

Per

PH 52-7165 SUB B-9

Also enclosed for the Bureau are three copies of an ammended page for insertion in the appropriate place in the stolen list previously furnished to the Bureau concerning two FD-302's, which have been stolen from Philadelphia file 15-24004. The two FD-302's had not been serialized at the time of the theft, but have since been given serial numbers 13 and 14 as described on the ammended page. Serial 13 also includes three attachments as a part of the FD-302.)

Also enclosed for the Bureau are three copies of an ammended page concerning the serials 157-1214 - 1292 and 157-1214- 4538.)

*1 cc detached
Rm 718 9-D
H 6/1/71*

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DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJA/UC

Appendix 1 80-1227

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52-94322-1908
ENCLOSURE

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DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 GAB/RJB/mr

APPENDIX 80-1227

POTENTIAL FOR RACIAL VIOLENCE
PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

CHESTER, PA.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED

SLIP (S) OF Declassification
DATE 11-25-78 GAT/eww

1.

Chester, Pa., is the largest city located in Delaware County, Pa., a suburban county adjacent to Philadelphia, Pa.

The population of Chester, Pa., is about 65,000, of which about 36,000 are non-white. This is the only concentration of non-whites in Delaware County.

2. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Confidential Informant PH T-7 advised there has been no racial unrest in Chester during the past several months, which he attributes to a combination of factors including as foremost the apparent harmony existing between the black community and city officials.

Informant stated that during the recent year two individuals have emerged as leaders among the black people. These are DONALD JACKSON aka MUHAMMAD KENYATTA, who is National Vice Chairman of the Black Economic Development Conference (BEDC) and [redacted]

Informant stated the activity of KENYATTA has for the most part been restricted to demands presented to churches and church groups in reparation for damages inflicted on the black people over the past 400 years. Nearly all of these churches visited have been in Philadelphia and the Ardmore, Pa., vicinity.

The activity of [redacted] has been centered on the distribution of leaflets in the Chester area and the publication of the newspaper, The New African, a Republic of New Africa paper which carries the address of the publication as 51 North Eyre Drive, Chester, Pa.

Confidential Informant PH T-8 advised there has been racial harmony in Chester and the surrounding area during the past year.

This informant furnished substantially the same information as furnished by PH T-7 concerning the BEDC and RNA. He added that the residence, [redacted] Chester, Pa.,

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 ggp/mcp
ON 9/25/78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

157-1214-4538

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POTENTIAL FOR RACIAL VIOLENCE
PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RTH/102
Appen/ 80-1227

1. CHESTER, PA.

Chester, Pa., is the largest city located in Delaware County, Pa., a suburban county adjacent to Philadelphia, Pa.

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DECLASSIFIED BY 1259006/mcp
ON 9/25/78

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157-1214-4538

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POTENTIAL FOR RACIAL VIOLENCE
PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJA/ld
Appex 1 80-124

1. CHESTER, PA.

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DECLASSIFIED BY 125700P/200P
ON 9/25/98

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

157-1214-4538

PH 52-7165

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<u>PH FILE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION OF COMMUNICATION</u>
15-24004 - 13	UNSUB; THEFT OF 15 CASES OF CANNED MEATS FROM FOX TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, WASHINGTON, D.C., 12/2/70; TFIS	FD-302 of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 1/18/71
15-24004 - 14	"	FD-302 of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 1/7/71

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DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJA/ud
App 679/ 80-1227

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PH 52-7165

PH FILE

TITLE

DESCRIPTION
OF COMMUNICATION

15-24004 - 13

UNSUB; THEFT OF 15 CASES
OF CANNED MEATS FROM FOX
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, D.C., 12/2/70;
TFIS

FD-302 of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] 1/18/71

15-24004 - 14

"

FD-302 of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] 1/7/71

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App-671/80-1227

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PH 52-7165

PH FILE

TITLE

DESCRIPTION OF
COMMUNICATION

157-1214 - 1292

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE,
MAJOR URBAN AREAS

Philadelphia LHM,
5/8/67

XEROX COPIES ATTACHED

157-1214 - 4538

POTENTIAL FOR RACIAL
VIOLENCE (PHILADELPHIA
DIVISION)

Philadelphia LHM,
7/6/70

XEROX COPIES ATTACHED

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DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 BTH/ML

APPEND 80-1227

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS

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DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJA/tk

MEDIA, PA.

Appel 88-1227

Media, Pa., is the county seat of Delaware County in which the city of Chester is located.

1. POPULATION

The most recent estimate of population in the City of Chester, Pa., is 63,600. This is the largest city located in Delaware County, Pa., a suburban county to Philadelphia, Pa. The only concentration of non-whites is in Chester, where it is estimated over 22,000 Negroes reside.

2. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS AND PAST RACIAL TROUBLE

During late 1963, and during most of 1964, numerous demonstrations took place in Chester in protest of alleged de facto school segregation. These demonstrations resulted in numerous arrests of the demonstrators by local and state police and numerous charges against the police of police brutality in making these arrests. Some 100 of these cases against the demonstrators are still pending in Delaware County Court after the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, ruled that the Federal courts had no jurisdiction and remanded the cases to the County Court.

Out of the racial turmoil of 1964, was born the Greater Chester Movement (GCM) which organization has been staffed by local community leaders, business leaders, civil rights leaders and representatives of the poverty areas. GCM has operated since its inception as the administrator of local anti-poverty programs of the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity.

STANLEY E. BRANCHE, local civil rights leader, was the director of GCM Opportunity Center prior to his resignation in March 1967, at which time he sought the Democratic Party backing as a candidate for the Mayor of Chester. BRANCHE was unsuccessful in his bid for backing

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ON 4/25/78

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS

by the Democratic Party organization and his nominating petitions were ruled invalid by the Delaware County Court in late March 1967.

BRANCHE advised on May 1, 1967, that he still intends to run for Mayor of Chester as a write-in candidate in the General Elections in November 1967. At present, BRANCHE claimed to be unemployed and in the process of revitalizing the Committee for Freedom Now, which has been the leading civil rights organization in this area and the organization through which BRANCHE led the civil rights demonstrations in 1963 and 1964.

The Delaware County Daily Times, a local newspaper published in Chester, Pa., in its issue of April 28, 1967, announced that Mayor JAMES H. GORBEY and six of his appointees resigned from the Steering Committee of GCM over a long running feud with Federal officials of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) who wanted the Mayor's appointees removed from the organization's governing body. At the same time, the Executive Director, Deputy Director, and Steering Committee Chairman of GCM resigned over an attack on the Steering Committee members' efficiency and proposed salary increases for some personnel.

The article noted that [redacted] a local Negro, was named as [redacted] and [redacted] was quoted in this article with stating that the anti-poverty programs of GCM have already been financed through June 30, 1967, and there was no danger of the local programs of OEO being shut down because of this internal shake-up.

The Delaware County Daily Times in its issue of May 1, 1967, carried an article which stated in part that the United Business and Civic Association, a Negro business and civic organization, had submitted a letter to President LYNDON B. JOHNSON in which they stated support for OEO in its desire to cut down the number of the Mayor's appointees in GCM.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS

3. CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL

Mr. HAROLD A. MAC NEILLY, Administrative Assistant to the Mayor of Chester, advised that although much progress was made during the past three years through GCM in Chester, he believes the recent resignation of STANLEY E. BRANCHE and recent resignations of city officials from GCM, will bring about a wide split between the Negro and white community of Chester. He said he understands that BRANCHE intends to revitalize the Committee for Freedom Now (CFFN) in an effort to fight for school desegregation. He notes that BRANCHE is now unemployed and it is his desire to attempt to achieve some sort of local prominence through greater activity in CFFN. He believes that if BRANCHE can once again establish himself as the leader of this once powerful and popular group, he can achieve two goals: the one of enhancing his political future as write-in candidate for the Mayor of Chester in the November 1967 election and the other of gaining sufficient following to be considered for reinstatement to the GCM.

MAC NEILLY said he felt there was very little likelihood of racial violence in Chester since the GCM is now controlled predominantly by Negroes; however, this potential for violence is contingent to a great extent on the success of BRANCHE in achieving one or both of his goals and on the other hand, contingent on the reaction of the Chester School Board to the recent request of the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission to the State Supreme Court to order the city of Chester to desegregate the five all-Negro schools in Chester.

PH T-15 advised on April 24, 1967, he is of the opinion there is less chance of any racial violence in Chester, Pa., at this time and for the next six months due to the Federal funds being spent in this city at the present time.

There is a large urban renewal program now being conducted in Chester, Pa. This is creating new housing and employment in the city. As long as this condition exists, the chance of the Negro population in Chester, Pa., becoming explosive is reduced to a great extent.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS

He is of the opinion the leaders and members of the community will try to meet all reasonable demands by the Negro population to prevent the recurrence of disturbances of the Spring of 1967 in Chester, Pa.

The school situation is presently being litigated in the State Court in an effort to eliminate the racial imbalance in the Chester, Pa., schools. This imbalance is due to the heavy population of either whites and Negroes living in the area of the schools in their respective neighborhoods with the result that schools will be attended predominantly by either whites or Negroes.

He has noticed that it appears the white population is moving out of the city of Chester; thus, increasing the percentage of the Negro population in the city.

4. IDENTITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION

STANLEY BRANCHE advised organizations involved in civil rights activity are:

NAACP

CFFN

Greater Chester Movement

5. IDENTITIES OF INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION

HAROLD A. MAC NEILLY said individuals involved in civil rights activity are:

NAACP

CFFN

GCM

STANLEY E. BRANCHE

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS

Of these individuals, the person with the best potential for crowd appeal and leadership ability is BRANCHE.

6. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL OFFICIALS.

Up to the recent rash of resignations of top GCM officials, the GCM has been an effective means of communication between local officials and the minority groups since this organization was recognized from its inception as the implement to bring Federal poverty funds into Chester.

Mr. HAROLD A. MAC NEILLY has advised GCM will continue to be the most effective means of communication between the poor minority groups and the city officials in spite of the top level resignations, since the Mayor and other city leaders will continue to be affiliated with GCM in unofficial capacities since as public officials they cannot divorce themselves completely from this organization or its program.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-5-84 BY SP 5 RJA/ylc
Apper 80-1227

MEDIA, PA.

Media, Pa., is the county seat of Delaware County in which the city of Chester is located.

1. POPULATION

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DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 DDP/mcp
ON 9/25/88

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS

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MAJOR URBAN AREAS

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CFFN

Greater Chester Movement

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CFFN

GCM

[REDACTED]
STANLEY E. BRANCHE

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 BJB/rl
Apprent 80-1227

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DECLASSIFIED BY 65800/rncp
ON 9/25/78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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STANLEY E. BRANCHE



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Sullivan

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

DATE: May 27, 1971

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Campbell
1 - Mr. Schutz
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

By letter dated May 24, 1971, Bronson P. Clark, Executive Secretary, American Friends Service Committee, Inc. (AFSC), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, claims duly authorized search warrant executed by Agents of our Philadelphia Office on May 16, 1971, based on affidavit indicating presence of stolen FBI documents, was "illegally executed" and raises "grave issues" with respect to right of AFSC to perform its legal function. Clark had previously been in contact with SAC Jamieson in Philadelphia seeking a conference concerning this matter. SAC Jamieson informed Clark the search warrant had been legally authorized and declined to receive the delegation. Clark now requests Director receive delegation from AFSC to discuss matter.

FACTS: In connection with our investigation into the burglary of the Media Resident Agency on March 8, 1971, information was voluntarily furnished by an [redacted] on May 16, 1971, that he, while visiting a friend at [redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, observed in [redacted] at that address several documents which made reference to the FBI, including a letter from the Citizens Commission to Investigate the FBI referring to the burglary of the Media Resident Agency. Training documents which appeared to be the originals of those stolen were noted. Based on this information, an Assistant United States Attorney, Philadelphia, authorized the issuance of a search warrant for [redacted]. The search warrant was issued by the United States Magistrate on the same date. At 5:47 p. m., May 16, 1971, according to SAC, Philadelphia, Agents knocked at the door of [redacted] and identified themselves, announcing their intention to search the residence pursuant to a search warrant. When no answer was received, the announcement was repeated. After no response, forced entry was effected and the apartment was entered and searched. A large quantity of copies of stolen FBI documents were found. The apartment was unoccupied at the time of entry. At 6:55 p. m. a white female appeared identifying herself as [redacted] the occupant of the apartment. She was shown a copy of the search warrant and signed an advice of rights form.

Encs. sent 5-27-71

REC 70

At 5:50 p. m.

CONTINUED 3 OVER

HAS:jyl

61 JUN 8 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: MEDBURG

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She refused to furnish details relative to the receipt of these documents; and at 8:20 p. m. , upon the conclusion of the search, [] was presented with a copy of the search warrant and an inventory of the items removed from the apartment. J

By letter dated May 21, 1971, the Attorney General was advised of the fact that copies of certain stolen FBI documents had been seized pursuant to a legally authorized search warrant. J

CLARK'S DISCUSSION WITH SAC, PHILADELPHIA: Clark contacted SAC Jamieson on May 21, 1971, complaining of the "hard-handed" method by which the search warrant was executed on May 16, 1971. He desired to discuss the matter further. In a subsequent conversation on May 24, 1971, SAC Jamieson informed him the search warrant had been a duly authorized one executed in a lawful manner and that nothing further could be served in discussing the matter. Clark indicated he would "go up a notch," bringing this matter to the attention of FBI Headquarters or the Justice Department in Washington. He claimed [] was on the staff of the AFSC. This fact was not known to the FBI at the time the search warrant was executed. This would have had no bearing on the search. J

BACKGROUND ON CLARK: Clark is a well-known pacifist, follower of Mahatma Ghandi, and on record as being opposed to any type of armed conflict. He was sentenced to three years imprisonment on April 6, 1943, on charges he failed to report for assignment to work of national importance following an FBI Selective Service - Conscientious Objector investigation. He was the subject of a security-type investigation by the FBI during 1967 and 1968. He spent several months in Vietnam and Southeast Asia during 1967, and a source has advised he had been in contact with an official of North Vietnam in Hanoi during November, 1967. J

ACTION: Attached for approval is a letter to Clark over the Director's name advising him of the fact the search warrant was authorized by the United States Attorney's Office and legally executed. No need is seen for further discussion under the circumstances. J

Attached for approval is a letter to the Attorney General, with copies to the Deputy Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General, furnishing copies of Clark's letter to the Bureau and our reply and informing of additional facts relative to the search warrant executed as set forth above. J

OK
✓
JWS

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F B I

Date: 5/28/71

Transmit the following in _____

CONFIDENTIAL

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via A I R T E L

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
ATTN: VOUCHER STATISTICAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165 SUB G)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

Apper 80-1327
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJB/lur

DECLASSIFIED ON
BY 638 VAF/22-1

Re Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Program.

Enclosed are six xerox copies of telephone toll
records for inclusion in the ADP (three copies each).

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP (S) 1

Classification
DATE 11-25-78 GAT/ELW

*2 copies each retained
Voucher - stat section
for ADP 6/2/71*

ENCLOSURE

ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

2-Bureau (52-94527) (Enc. 18) (RM)
2-Philadelphia (52-7165 SUB G)

RGC:tac
(4)

CONFIDENTIAL

25 MAY 31 1971

Approved: *RKM*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

CLASSIFIED BY *1259 DDP/mep*DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION *9/25/78*

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1971-413-135

5-21-71

Airtel

To: SACs, WFO (100-53802)
Philadelphia (52-7165)

From: Director, FBI (52-94527)

MEDEBURG SUSPECT
SM - NEW LEFT

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b7C

Re WFO airtel 5-18-71 submitting known
handwriting specimen of [redacted] K4844. J

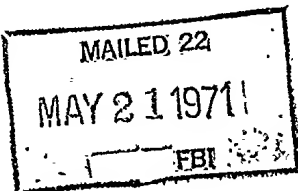
No latent print examination conducted on
K4844, which is enclosed to WFO, as fingerprints of
[redacted] Washington, D. C., Metropolitan
Police Department [redacted] previously compared and
found to be not identical with Medburg latents. J

Enc.

APPEA/ 80-1227
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJA/UR

JB:pb
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE



MAY 26 1971

52-94527-

NOT RECORDED
201 MAY 27 1971

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

58 JUN 4 - 1971

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

100-465723-3

May 10, 1971

b6
b7C

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Attached pertains to attempted break-in of Garden City RA, May 9-10, 1971. Subjects apparently frightened by Coast and Geodetic Survey employee who entered building approximately 1:00 a.m., May 9, 1971. Wife who was parked outside building, heard car depart at high rate of speed. Burglary tools and clothing along with driver's license issued to [redacted] found at scene. [redacted] reportedly assisted in 1970 Selective Service break-ins. Other names found on clothing at scene being checked to determine their significance. ✓

Note left at scene from "The Peoples Bureau of Investigation" characterizes the FBI as epitomizing a lawless Government. Laboratory and Identification Division experts proceeding to scene. Investigation being pressed. ✓

HAS:amm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJG/140

Appendix 80-1227

F B I

Date: 5/19/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E L _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
 FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165 SUB B-9)
 SUBJECT: MEDBURG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-5-81 BY SP5 RJA/KR
Appra 8-12-7

Re Philadelphia letter to Bureau dated 3/13/71 setting out list of serials stolen in captioned burglary; Philadelphia teletype to Bureau dated 5/17/71; Philadelphia airtel to Bureau dated 5/12/71; and Philadelphia airtel to Bureau dated 5/10/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies each of the following three items:

PH FILE	TITLE	DESCRIPTION OF COMMUNICATION
157-1214-1292	Possible Racial Violence - Major Urban Areas	Pages 59 through 63 of Philadelphia LHM, 5/8/67
157-1214-4538	Potential for Racial Violence - Philadelphia Division	Page 15 of Philadelphia LHM, 7/6/70
157-4569-11 661-2572	[REDACTED] aka; RM	Memorandum of SA THOMAS F. LEWIS, 5/27/70

- 3 - Bureau (52-94527) (Encls. 24) (RM)
 2 - Philadelphia
 1 - 52-7165 SUB B-9
 1 - 52-7165 SUB B-11

GHK/rav
 (5)

52-94527-
 NOT RECORDED
 16 MAY 20 1971

ENCLOSURE
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

Approved: 59 JUN 7 - 1971 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

PH 52-7165 SUB B-9

The above three items surfaced and were turned over to the Philadelphia Division by a representative of the Philadelphia Magazine, Philadelphia, Pa., 5/17/71. None of these three items were previously known to be stolen. J

Inasmuch as the two above mentioned LHM's, dated 5/8/67 and 7/6/70 are rather lengthy, (one contains in excess of 100 pages), neither one is being furnished in its entirety and only six copies each of these pages, which surfaced, are therefore being forwarded herewith. J

Referenced Philadelphia airtel dated 5/12/71, furnished the Bureau with a list of those serials determined to be irreplaceably lost. The Bureau is requested to add Philadelphia serial 157-4865-6 to the list of irreplaceable serials, inasmuch as that serial ~~and~~ an FD-9 is not replaceable at either the Bureau or Philadelphia. J

Referenced Philadelphia airtel dated 5/10/71, page 2, furnished the Bureau with six copies of Philadelphia serial 157-5713-1, which at that time was thought to have been stolen. It has since been determined that the stolen serial is 157-5710-1, which is identical to 157-5713-1. The Bureau is requested to change 157-5713-1 to 157-5710-1. J

Also enclosed for the Bureau are three copies each of two ammended pages to be added to the referenced stolen list. J

PH 52-7165

MISCELLANEOUS

Pennsylvania State Police Intelligence report dated 10/17/67,
concerning racial conditions and activities at Lincoln University,
Chester County, Pa. ✓

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RHW/142
App: 12/80-1227

PH 52-7165

<u>PH FILE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION OF COMMUNICATION</u>
157-1214-1292	Possible Racial Violence - Major Urban Areas	Pages 59 through 63 of Philadelphia LHM, 5/8/67
157-1214-4538	Potential for Racial Violence- Philadelphia Division	Page 15 of Philadel- phia LHM, 7/6/70
157-4569-11	<div data-bbox="614 748 909 833" style="border: 1px solid black; width: 170px; height: 38px; display: inline-block;"></div> aka; b6 b7C	Memorandum of SA THOMAS F. LEWIS, 5/27/70

4/20/71

A I R T E L

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY, CRYPTANALYSIS SECTION

FROM: SAC PHILADELPHIA (100-51163)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] aka
SM - ANA (MEDBURG SUSPECT)

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b7C

Enclosed for the Lab is one copy of an article authored by [REDACTED] which appeared in the "Plain Dealer," Volume I, Number 1, dated 2/12/70. The "Plain Dealer" is an underground newspaper self-described as a radical newspaper. U

[REDACTED] FBI # [REDACTED] is considered a suspect in MEDBURG. U

The Lab is requested to analyse and compare the enclosed article with articles received in the MEDBURG case. U

100-51163-100

100-51163-100

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100-51163-100

3-Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-Philadelphia (100-51163)

PAS:tac
(5)

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DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJH/pul

50-44007-
NOT RECORDED
JUN 2 1971

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OTHERWISE

CR 13629 JH

4/20/71

A I R T E L

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY, CRYPTANALYSIS SECTION

FROM: SAC PHILADELPHIA (100-51163)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] aka
SM - ANA (MEDBURG SUSPECT)

b6
b7C

Enclosed for the Lab is one copy of an article authored by [REDACTED] which appeared in the "Plain Dealer," Volume I, Number 1, dated 2/12/70. The "Plain Dealer" is an underground newspaper self-described as a radical newspaper. U

[REDACTED] FBI [REDACTED] is considered a suspect in MEDBURG. U

The Lab is requested to analyse and compare the enclosed article with articles received in the MEDBURG case. U

3-Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-Philadelphia (100-51163)

PAS:tac
(5)

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DATE 6-5-84 BY SP 5 BTW/100

Appex/ 80-1227

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORTING OFFICE PHILADELPHIA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN PHILADELPHIA	DATE MAY 19 1971	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 3/3-5/15/71
TITLE OF CASE <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 200px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> MSN 2614493		REPORT MADE BY ROBERT M. WHOMSLEY	TYPED BY PNJ
		CHARACTER OF CASE DESERTER - HARBORING CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-8 JAL/oms REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 a DATE OF REVIEW <u>5/19/91</u> <u>2036</u>	

REFERENCES

Bureau airtel to Detroit, 2/3/71.
Philadelphia letter to Bureau, 3/8/71.
Philadelphia letter to Charlotte, 3/9/71.
Charlotte airtel to Bureau, 3/19/71.
Charlotte airtel to Bureau 4/9/71.
Bureau airtel to Detroit, 4/20/71.

-P-

LEADS

One copy of this report is being furnished to Charlotte for information as additional contacts with can be foreseen in the near future. ✓

One copy of this report is being furnished to New Haven

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED <input type="checkbox"/> NONE						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
							PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
APPROVED COPIES MADE: 3-Bureau (42-328555) ①-52-94527 1-Charlotte (42-41289) (INFO) 1-New Haven (42-6-65) (INFO) 1-Pittsburgh (INFO.) 5-Philadelphia (42-21730) 1-100-51236 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> 1-100-48564 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>						DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW 52-24527- NOT RECORDED 202 MAY 24 1971	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations	
Agency						ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE	
Request Recd.							
Date Fwd.							
How Fwd.							
By							

ORIGINAL FILED IN

54 JUN 8 1971

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PH 42-21730

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COPIES CONT'D:

1-100-38658 (DAVIDON)

b6
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for information because certain of the events as reported herein are of interest to that office. ✓

One copy of this report is being furnished to Pittsburgh for information as it is likely that certain investigations may be required of that office at a later date as relating to [REDACTED] Pa. ✓

PHILADELPHIA
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.:

Will conduct those inquiries necessary and consistent with investigation being pursued in MEDBURG. ✓

ADMINISTRATIVE

For the information of all offices the Bureau by airtel 4/20/71 designated Philadelphia as Office of Origin. Detroit previously carried as OO. ✓

For information of the Bureau, captioned investigation, together with others similar to it as relating to servicemen who have travelled to Canada, has been incorporated as one facet in the supervision and investigation of MEDBURG. The investigation of captioned matter is seen to have a direct bearing to MEDBURG insofar as several of the persons counselling or otherwise assisting [REDACTED] while AWOL are concerned. [REDACTED] named by [REDACTED] as having assisted him, is [REDACTED] the EASTCON investigation involving Fr. PHILIP

-B-

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PH 42-21730

BERRIGAN and others. [] named as having counselled [] is a principal member of Philadelphia Resistance currently strongly believed to have been responsible, in part, in reproduction of and dissemination of documents stolen at Media, Pa. V

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For this reason (assumption of supervision and investigation of MEDBURG) no copy is being furnished to the USA at Philadelphia, Pa., as specified in Bureau airtel of 4/20/71. V

One extra copy of this report is being furnished to the Bureau, BUFILE 42-328555, for possible dissemination to the Department of Justice either now or at a later date consistent with the aims of MEDBURG and as directed in Bureau airtel, 4/20/71. V

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b7C

It is to be noted by the Bureau and all offices, the Charlotte Office has reported [] to possess good average intelligence. He is likewise reported to be cooperative and willing to travel to those areas he visited while AWOL for purposes of identifications of residences of interest and the like. V

INFORMANTS

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b7C
b7D

On 3/23/71 contact with [] by SA [] was unproductive. V

On 5/4/71 contact with [] and on 5/7/71 contact with [] both by SA FRANCIS J. GAFFNEY, proved unproductive in each instance. V (u)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AF 100-100000-100000
AND 100-100000-100000
ADVISED BY SLIP (S) OF DECLASS
DATE 10-19-84

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

DECLASSIFIED BY SP5 RIG/jc
ON 11-17-83
appeal #80-1227

Report of:
Date:

ROBERT M. WHOMSLEY
MAY 19 1971

Office: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Field Office File #:

42-21730

Bureau File #42-328555

Title:

MSN [REDACTED]

Classified by SP3 acj/cu
Declassify on: OADR
1-14-83

b6
b7C

Character:

DESERTER - HARBORING

Synopsis:

[REDACTED] U. S. Marine Corps advised Naval Investigative Service (NIS), Camp Lejeune, N. C., of events occurring during period of unauthorized absence in 1970. [REDACTED] furnished certain details of anti-war group contacts by him in Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and travel to Canada. [REDACTED] interviewed by FBI and additional details obtained concerning identities of specific persons with whom he came into contact and additional details of travel. U

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DATE 11-20-82 BY SP6BJA
2834

DETAILS:

Investigation of this matter was begun by the Philadelphia FBI Office following receipt of a communication from FBI Headquarters at Washington, D. C., under date of February 3, 1971. U

Accompanying this communication was a report by SA [REDACTED] Naval Investigative Service (NIS) dated December 23, 1970 relating to investigation of one [REDACTED] U. S. Marine Corps and made at Camp Lejeune, N.C. As an intricate part of this report was a copy of a signed sworn statement by [REDACTED] This statement related to and was, in essence, a brief account of his activities in the Northeastern portion of the United States and Canada while he was in unauthorized absence status for a period of 38 days from September 19, 1970. The verbatim statement he furnished to NIS is contained on the following two pages: U

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PH 42-21730

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By communications dated March 8, 1971 and March 9, 1971 the Charlotte FBI Office was requested by the Philadelphia FBI Office to conduct investigation of [] and to include as part of this investigation an interview of [] at Camp Lejeune, N.C. ✓

By communications dated March 19, 1971 and April 9, 1971 the Charlotte FBI Office reported results of inquiries made and the interview conducted with [] These results are contained on the following pages. ✓

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date March 17, 1971

[redacted] Marine Serial Number [redacted]
[redacted] who is assigned to [redacted]
[redacted] North Carolina, voluntarily furnished the following information concerning his travels while he was in an AWOL status from September 18, 1970, until October 28, 1970. He stated he would be willing to testify to the following facts in a court of law. ✓

[redacted] is described as: ✓

Race:

White

Sex:

Male

Age:

Date of Birth:

Place of Birth:

Rochester, Pennsylvania ✓

Residence:

In care of Parents
[redacted]

[redacted] stated he entered the United States Marine Corps on September 21, 1969, and will be released in November, 1972. He is serving in the capacity as [redacted] He is not a Vietnam veteran. ✓

On the weekend of September 18, 1970, he was invited by his Marine friend [redacted] to [redacted] home in Norwich, Connecticut. They arrived there about 4 A.M. on Saturday morning, September 19, 1970. He stated that after sleeping most of the day, they began drinking that afternoon, beer and wine. He stated that by late that evening he [redacted] was drunk. He stated he had to get out of the house and get some air and began walking. He stated

On 3/15/71 at Camp Lejeune, N. C. File # Charlotte 42-41289 ✓

by SA [redacted] /lhh

3/15/71

that at 10 P.M. that night he entered a coffee house on Main Street known as The Horn. While sitting in the coffee house he met two girls; one girl he knew as [redacted] (Last Name Unknown), who appeared to be the most involved in this movement concerning pacifists. They learned that he was a Marine and a deserter and after talking to him he agreed to go with them to the farm located at Voluntown, Connecticut. U

He described [redacted] as follows: U

Height:	5' 8"
Weight:	125 pounds
Hair:	Dark brown and worn shoulder length
Age:	Approximately [redacted]
Characteristics:	Pretty girl

The second girl was [redacted] and described as: U

Race:	White
Sex:	Female
Hair:	Blondish
Build:	Fat and chubby
Characteristics:	Hippie type; wore little round glasses.

He stated that [redacted] drove the farm automobile which was a white Studebaker Station Wagon. The two girls took him to the farm in Voluntown, Connecticut, where he met [redacted] who apparently operated the farm and had been involved with [redacted] for several years. U

He stated he had a conversation with [redacted] and told them that he was a Marine who wanted to get out of the service and he did not believe in the war and they agreed to help him. After staying at the farm all day Sunday, [redacted] traveled by train on Monday morning to Philadelphia, [redacted]

6

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Pennsylvania. Upon arriving at the train station in Philadelphia they travelled by taxi to the Office of [REDACTED]. His office was located across the street from [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] was described as: U

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	[REDACTED] years
Height:	5'7"
Weight:	140 pounds
Hair:	Curly
Dress:	Business suit with no tie, well groomed and neat and not the hippie type.

He was a frail little guy. He did not appear to be well known to [REDACTED] and after she had introduced the two of them she told [REDACTED] that he, [REDACTED] was a Marine who wanted to get out of the service and she had brought him here for counselling. She was present during the interview. U

[REDACTED] then related to [REDACTED] the facts and stated that he could turn in at the Naval Shipyard at Philadelphia and then [REDACTED] would represent him then in an effort to get him released from the service as a Conscientious Objector or some other means. U

He stated that [REDACTED] then called two other lawyers concerning this possibility. They discussed the situation and [REDACTED] told him that if he did not wish to do this, then he could go to Canada, however, he discussed previous individuals who had gone to Canada and had difficulty getting or maintaining a job and many of them are returning. U

He stated he told him it was a decision that he would have to make. He stated he then made the decision that he wanted to go

7 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

to Canada and thereafter, [] furnished him one or two pieces of literature concerning the draft and going into Canada as a prerequisite for remaining there as a land immigrant. U

The literature that he had obtained at the different places during his Absent Without Leave Status was left in Canada and he does not possess any of the material that was given to him. U

He stated that [] telephonically contacted [] residence at Haverford, Pennsylvania, prior to leaving [] office. Following the telephone call [] then took [] and him in his automobile to the train station where they proceeded on to Haverford, Pennsylvania, where they were met at the station by [] U

He stated that [] was described as: U

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	About [] years of age
Hair:	Well groomed with long sideburns

U

He stated that upon [] meeting [] they embraced and greeted each other very warmly, which means they had met before and were well acquainted. [] was driving a dark blue station wagon and they went on to his home at Haverford College. He stated that as they went through the main gate his home was the third house on the left. U

[] stated he was of the impression that there was a convention of anti-war, anti-pollution and pacifist type groups that were meeting here at this college during the week for seminars. He added that he was given a room on the third floor of [] residence and [] stayed on the second floor. [] introduced him to [] as AWOL Marine who was wanting to get out of service to go to Canada and [] then told him, [] that he wanted him to see [] who was the

[redacted] and she would help him in making his way to Canada. [redacted] then told him that he wanted him to relax and stay around the campus for a few days, but he did not want him wandering around in town because he felt like the FBI was watching his residence, and he did not want to create any suspicions with him, [redacted] staying at his residence. U

He stated it first appeared that [redacted] would rather he stay some other place; however, it was agreed that he would stay at [redacted] residence. He stated he got the impression that the individuals who came to Haverford College for the seminar that week were groups of pacifists from all over the United States. One was from India and another one from Korea. U

He stated that [redacted] of the group was an African Negro by the name of [redacted]. Part of the program was to take place at Haverford College, and the other part was taking place at the Quaker Institute at Pendle Hill, Pennsylvania, which was nearby. This was a retreat operated by a group of Quakers. He stated that on the first night he was at Haverford College he attended a lecture by an individual by the name of [redacted] (Last Name Unknown), who appeared to be [redacted]. He stated it was a very boring subject about pacifists and anti-violence and he went outside during one of the lectures and smoked. He stated he does not recall the exact nature of the other lectures he attended at the college, but it was very routine, and he was very tired and does not recall the exact contents of the lectures. U

[redacted] described Haverford College as a small school with old fashioned, rough stone, vine-covered buildings on the campus. There were some new apartments for students and several of the older houses were three story type homes, one of which was [redacted] residence. During the first evening he met a young fellow by the name of [redacted] (the word is pronounced [redacted]) U

[redacted] stated that [redacted] was not a student and was described as follows: U

Race
Sex
Hair
Age
Characteristics

White
Male
Long red hair
Late [redacted]
Wore a bullet and a small
cross on a chain around his
neck; hippie type

He stated at one time he was from Connecticut; however, he did not show any close association to [redacted]

[redacted] stated their conversations were very general concerning what was going on at the convention, and they discussed his AWOL status from the Marine Corps. It was later that the two of them took a train from Haverford to downtown Philadelphia, where they then walked to the Philadelphia Resistance Quarters, exact address unknown, and here they met [redacted] did not have an automobile. ✓

[redacted] was an attractive young lady in her late [redacted] who appeared to be very knowledgeable in the work that she was doing. [redacted] had him, [redacted] complete a personnel form containing background information, which was allegedly kept on file at the Headquarters. He stated this was the same information that he later gave to the Anti-Draft Group in Toronto, Canada. [redacted] had been expecting [redacted] following a telephone call by [redacted] to [redacted] ✓

After he, [redacted] completed the personnel form he then talked with [redacted] about Canada. She told him how he was to get there and the people he was to contact and gave him a telephone number in Buffalo, New York, which she said upon arriving if he called this number someone would come and help him and take him across the bridge in Niagara Falls into Canada. She admitted having been in this business for a long time and helping to get people to Canada. She did not appear to be as secretive or as cautious as [redacted] had in previous contacts, and she then gave [redacted] some literature on information he would need to know while in Canada. She

also gave him a small newsletter type paper on the local happenings of the Resistance. He stated he took all this information and later left it at one place or another, but he does not know the exact whereabouts of the literature. He added that most of the things he had brought with him in the way of literature that they had given him he left at the YMCA in Toronto, Canada, just prior to returning to the United States. He does not have any maps or any kind of physical evidence that they had given to him. J

After the conference with [] he and [] then returned to Haverford College, and the rest of the week they proceeded from there out to Pendle Hill and commuted daily for the activities at the Quaker Institute at Pendle Hill. He stated they were highly organized at Pendle Hill, and they would travel to and from Pendle Hill in [] car. While at Pendle Hill they were assigned to rooms and given name tags and given a schedule. They would meet each morning at the Mess Hall and at noon and again in the evening they would have an assembly, where they would sing and announcements were made and then several seminars going on in different classrooms. J

He stated that one of the sessions he remembers in particular was the Guerrilla Theater. He stated that the Guerrilla Theater was a drama type exercise that was to be used at the demonstrations. He stated that it was at this time they would act out parts which they would perform in front of buildings or with police demonstrations and how to react in these situations. He stated the entire Pendle Hill seminar dealt with non-violence and pacifist type activities. He stated there was never anything advocated in the way of violence or violating the laws as such. J

[] stated prior to his going to Pendle Hill for a few days during the seminars he stayed with [] at the residence of [] He resided on the third floor, and she resided on the second floor of [] residence. J

He stated that at Pendle Hill he met an individual known to him as [] a student at [] Pennsylvania. [] and a fellow student, name unknown, had come to this convention

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to learn about starting a movement back at the college they attended. Everyone at Pendle Hill wore name tags and this is how he became acquainted with [redacted]. When they left Pendle Hill, he, [redacted] travelled with [redacted] and his friend back to Erie, Pennsylvania, in [redacted] dark blue Chevrolet, two-door. He stated that [redacted] resided in a residence about six blocks from the college on the same street as [redacted] Pennsylvania. He stated he stayed overnight with [redacted] and had one date with a girl and then proceeded on by bus to Buffalo, New York. At Buffalo, New York, he made one telephone call to a number given to him by [redacted] and a short time later a young man in a dark green Mustang came to the bus station and then took him to Niagara Falls where they crossed the bridge into Canada and after having a beer in a local tavern he then went to the bus station and took the bus to Toronto, Canada, where he was met by [redacted] who resided at [redacted].

After staying here approximately one week he became tired of this and moved to [redacted] where he later called his parents in Detroit, Michigan, and then took a bus from Toronto to Detroit and later turned himself into the military in Detroit, Michigan. U

He stated that upon return to Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, he was brought before the Commanding Officer and awarded 30 days confinement in the Correctional Custody and reduced in rank to a Private for being 38 days AWOL. He served only 14 days in custody and due to his good behavior he was restored to full duty. U

[redacted] stated that he came into the Marine Corps after dropping out of high school and has never been in any trouble before and this was his first experience in going AWOL from the Marine Corps and he does not plan to do it again. He stated that while in the Marine Corps he studied and took the GED Test and now has his high school equivalency diploma and he is quite good in typing and is currently serving as [redacted] in the Company Office. U

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[] stated that he realizes now that this was a foolish thing he had done and if he had not been drinking he doubts he would have become involved with the hippie group in Connecticut. He stated that upon his return to the base, his friend [] who has since been discharged from the Marine Corps chastised him severely for taking up with this hippie group in Norwich, Connecticut. He stated that he was under the impression that [] would have nothing to do with this element in Connecticut. U

[] was displayed a photograph of [] dated March 20, 1970, Philadelphia Police Department Number [] at which time he immediately identified this individual as [] where he stayed during his AWOL status. He added that he was under the impression that [] was so involved in this type of work until he did not have time for his full time duties as a professor. He always appeared to be very busy. U

[] immediately identified the photograph of [] dated October 29, 1968, Philadelphia Police Department Number [] as the person he had met at the Philadelphia Resistance Headquarter who had counselled him on the route and person he could contact in Buffalo, New York, in getting across into Canada, and the names of the people he could contact in Toronto, Canada. He stated that she is more attractive looking than the photograph indicated. U

[] stated that he would be willing to travel any place at any time in an effort to identify or resolve any matters concerning his itinerary or activities between September 18, 1970, and October 28, 1970, while he was AWOL. U

He added that the above information is to the best of his knowledge and in view of the time elapsed and the number of individuals that he had contacted some of the facts and conversations were rather hazy unless someone would refresh his memory concerning them. U

[] stated that this was why he was unable to give more specific times and dates or the exact words which were related

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CE 42-41289

10

to him at the time by these individuals. U

He added that he expects to pull the remainder of his tour of duty in the Marine Corps at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. U

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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b7C~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date April 9, 1971

Private [redacted]

Marine Serial No. [redacted]

[redacted] Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, advised as follows: U

During the time he was AWOL from September 21, 1970, until October 28, 1970, he visited the campus of Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania, with [redacted] who resides at [redacted] Connecticut. [redacted] stated during an interview with the Naval Intelligence, [redacted] North Carolina, he gave them the name [redacted] as the person with whom they resided, but after viewing a photograph of [redacted] [redacted] is positive [redacted] he resided with at [redacted] [redacted] was [redacted] He does not know why he used the name [redacted] when talking to the Naval Intelligence, because he has no other association with the name [redacted] U

[redacted] further stated he now recalls the name of the former Marine he accompanied to Norwich, Connecticut, on September 9, 1970. His name was [redacted] who resides with his mother in an apartment house located at [redacted] Connecticut. U

15

On 4/1/71 at Camp Lejeune, N. C. File # Charlotte 42-41289

by SA [redacted] :JNR

4/6/71
Date dictated

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7CDate April 9, 1971~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]
[redacted] North Carolina, advised
the service record book of [redacted] Marine
Serial Number [redacted] reflects the following descriptive and
background information: U

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	18
Born	[redacted]
Height	5' 7"
Weight	135
Build	Small
Hair	Black
Eyes	Blue
Scar	Appendix

[redacted] Rochester, Pa

Social Security Number
Parents

Prior criminal record

Unauthorized Absence (AWOL)

He was counseled by the Company Executive Officer on
January 18, 1971, that unless his debts were resolved, he will be

16

On 4/6/71 at Camp Lejeune, N. C. File # Charlotte 42-41289

by SA [redacted] :JNR Date dictated 4/7/71

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CE 42-41289

recommended for an undesirable discharge. He was not recommended for re-enlistment. U

On November 25, 1970, "B" final security clearance was terminated for cause. (Unauthorized absence.) U

An authorized Marine Corps photograph of [REDACTED] was made available. U

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b7C

17*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

FROM : R. L. Shackelford

SUBJECT: EASTCON

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan.

1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop

DATE: 5/25/71

1 - Mr. A. Rosen (Route
through for review)

1 - Mr. J. H. Gale

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford

1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

Tolson	
Sullivan	
Mohr	
Bishop	
Brennan/C.D.	
Callahan	
Casper	
Conrad	
Dalbey	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	
Tavel	
Walters	
Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

Reference is made to my memorandum 5/24/71 which set forth Departmental plans to convene a Federal Grand Jury (FGJ) in Philadelphia in connection with certain draft board break-ins and the burglary of the Media Resident Agency. (copy attached)

Assistant Attorney General (AAG) Robert C. Mardian telephonically advised this date that additional consideration has been given to this matter because of its obvious overlapping with existing prosecution in the Berrigan case.

He stated that a decision has now been made to convene an FGJ at Philadelphia and hear testimony from potential witnesses to attempt to identify the perpetrators of the burglary of the Media Resident Agency. Mardian added that this mustd invariably include movement people of the Berrigan group who have been involved in draft board entries in the Philadelphia area and this will be coordinated with [redacted] in the Berrigan case.

AAG Mardian also advised that upon completion of hearing of testimony by the Grand Jury at Philadelphia, he anticipates convening a Grand Jury in New York to hear testimony concerning the attempted break-in at the Garden City, New York, Resident Agency.

At the conclusion of the taking of evidence by these Grand Juries, the Department, according to Mardian, will review all the available testimony and at that time make a decision as to whether the return of any indictments are warranted in draft board break-ins, burglaries of the above-mentioned Resident Agencies or any other related matter after careful consideration has been given to whether such action would in any way prejudice existing prosecution of the Berrigan matter.

ACTION:

1 - ENCLOSURE

None. For information

RLS:djrd
(8)

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61 JUN 8 1971

Addendum - See Page 2

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-23-88 BY SP5 RJA/PLCDATE 2-23-88 BY SP5 RJA/PLC
6-5-84 SP5-RJA/PLC
Don't For 6-25-84b6
b7c

460475-3590

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

ADDENDUM - GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION 5-25-71 HAS:jyl:

At approximately 1:50 p.m., 5-25-71, [] of the Department, who is handling the Media and Garden City burglaries, called and advised that the Department, after considering all factors, had decided not to go forward with an investigative grand jury at this time. [] indicated he had discussed this situation with SAC Roy Moore at Philadelphia, who is running the Medburg special, and that he, [] shared SAC Moore's opinion that since it had been decided not to go forward on the 31 indictments involving the draft board break-ins, the effectiveness of hearing witnesses who were involved in the receipt or mailing of Xerox copies has considerably diminished. [] advised he made his opinions known to Assistant Attorney General Mardian who concluded that in view of the situation, plans for proceeding before a grand jury should be dropped at this time. U

[] indicated that should the situation change or should additional evidence be developed, consideration would again be given to proceeding before a Federal grand jury in either the Media or Garden City burglaries or the draft board break-ins. U

Altonal
moore
3/26/71 R

3/26/71
Altonal
moore
3/26/71 R

Wise
JRS

WBS

DJD
yjm

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Tichan
1 - Mr. Zimmers (7410)
1 - Office (7133)

Excluded pgs 315-316. Lab report and requester does not want teletypes or lab reports.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, Newark (52-6861)

Date: May 26, 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJB/ML

Re: GARDBURG - ATTEMPT
MEDBURG

Append 809/227

John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 52-94527
Lab. No. PC-F6872 FA
D-710520006 LC

Examination requested by: Newark

Reference: Airtel 5/18/71

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint - Toolmark - Cryptanalysis

Remarks:

You are being advised of the results of the document, fingerprint and cryptanalysis examinations separately.

52-94527-
NOT RECORDED
126 JUN 7 1971

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

- 1 - Newark (52-6817) Enclosure (Lab report)
3 - New York (2-52-10075; 1-52-10018) Enclosures (3) (3 Lab report)
3 - Philadelphia (2-52-7165; 1-GARDBURG) Enclosures (3) (3 Lab report)

RMZ:yar (15)

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

DO NOT INCLUDE ADMINISTRATIVE
PAGE(S) INFORMATION IN
INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

JUN 9 - 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 52-94527-181

REPORT
of the

1-office

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, Newark

Re: GARDENRG - ATTEMPT
MEDEBURG

Date: 5/26/71

FBI File No. 52-94527

Lab. No. PC-F6872 FA
D-710520006 LC

Specimens received 5/19/71

K4889 One-page typewritten letter (incomplete) dated 5-17-71 prepared on an IBM Selectric typewriter

K4890 Three copies of same letter prepared from a Pitney Bowes 253 MC copier

K4891 Two page listing entitled "Youth Consultation Service Staff"

K4892 One strip of staples samples taken from Youth Consultation Office from box labeled "Swingline RW 35 Staples"

K4893 One copy of FD-395 "Interrogation; Advice of Rights" form

Result of examination:

It was not possible to identify the staples removed from specimens K4890 and K4891 as having been stapled with the same stapler as the staples in the questioned documents received to date.

Specimens K4889 and K4893 contained no staples.

The unused staples in K4892 are of no value for comparison with staples that have been stapled with staplers. They are for used in standard office staplers. A number of staples removed from questioned documents are the same type as the Swingline RW 35 staples in K4892.

RMZ:rar (15)

Tolson _____

Sullivan _____

Mohr _____

Bishop _____

Brennan, C.D. _____

Callahan _____

Casper _____

Conrad _____

Dalbey _____

Felt _____

Gale _____

Rosen _____

Tavel _____

Walters _____

Soyars _____

Tele. Room _____

Holmes _____

Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

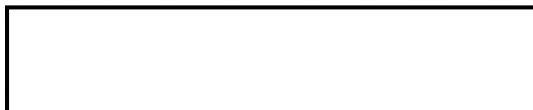
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJL/140

Apper 80-1227

ENCLOSURE BUREAU FROM INDIA

Re:

Contents:



b6
b7C
b7D

B:fil: # 52-94527

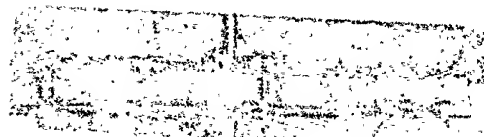
PH:file # 52-7165 Sub G

PH AT TO BU dated 5/26/71

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 R10/10
Appeal 80-1227



- 1925

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date April 7, 1971

Pursuant to the issuance of a subpoena by the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, [redacted] Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Maryland, 2202 Arlington Federal Building, North Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland, furnished xerox copies of toll records for the past six months concerning the following subscriber:

TELEPHONE NUMBER	NAME TO WHOM LISTED	PERIOD COVERED
[redacted]		

b6
b7C
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 [signature]

APPEND 80-1227

52-7165-Sub H-635

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 10 1971	
FBI - PHOENIX	

On 4/21/71 at Baltimore, Md. File # BA 52-8575by SA PAUL M. GRIBER/sahDate dictated 4/27/71

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 24, 1971

1.

Records of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania contain the following toll calls charged to telephone [REDACTED] which is a published number billed to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and covering the period from 10/17/70 to 4/16/71.

Pursuant to the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum dated May 13, 1971, and directed to [REDACTED] Security Department, 12th Floor, Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, ONE PARKWAY, PHILADELPHIA, PA., the following toll call records were furnished by [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJH/ylc

Append 80-1227

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

On 5/24/71 at PHILADELPHIA, PA.

File # PH: 100-52788

by S.E. [REDACTED] rjb

b6
b7C

Date dictated 5/24/71

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 5/26/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJA
Append 80-122719TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
(Attn: Voucher Statistical Section)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165 Sub G)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

DECLASSIFIED ON
BY 6383 UKF/5/25

Re Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Project

Enclosed are three xerox copies of toll records

for:

1.

2.

b6
b7C
b7DAPPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF CLASSIFICATION
DATE 11-25-78 GAT/rae125998/mcp2
9/25/78
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION

REC-2 52-94527-1925

airtel
retained
2-Stat
6/2/71

- 2 - Bureau (52-94527) (Enc. 6) (RM)
- 3 - Philadelphia (52-7165 Sub G)
- 1 - 100-52788

RGC:klw
(5)~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3 MAY 27 1971

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

59 JUN 7 - 1971

6/2/71

Airtel

1 - Mr. Bledsoe

1 -
(RM 722, 7th & D)

To: SAC, Philadelphia (52-7165)

From: Director, FBI (52-94527)

b6
b7C

MEDBURG

Enclosed is one copy of an article entitled "Campus Groups Under Surveillance" which is self-explanatory. The article appeared in "The Hatchet," George Washington University, Washington, D. C., 4/29/71, Page 12. *U*

Identify and forward to Bureau six copies of each document mentioned in article. Submit three copies of document log index for same documents. *U*

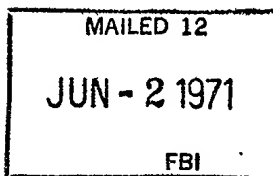
Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RTW/ML

Apper/

REC-2

52-7165-1926



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

JUN 2 1971

DFB

DFB:amm
(4)

- Tolson _____
- Sullivan _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Brennan, C.D. _____
- Callahan _____
- Casper _____
- Conrad _____
- Dalbey _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Tavel _____
- Walters _____
- Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

59 JUN 7 - 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Let's Watch

Campus Grounds

Under Surveillance

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-3-84 BY SP5 RJA/ML

Append 80-1227

by College Press Service

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS) - New documents by CPS and 50 other publications from the Citizen's Commission to Investigate the FBI confirm the extensive pattern of surveillance of campus, anti-war and black organizations revealed in late March.

The documents list 68 Pennsylvania colleges and universities and the agents assigned to them. Also included is an Aug. 28, 1970 memorandum from Director J. Edgar Hoover stating that "bureau headquarters is facing growing demand for timely and accurate information on developments" in the areas of Student Agitation, Anti-war Activities and Racial Incidents.

The "demand" is from the "White House, Attorney General, Department of Defense, Secret Service and other interested agencies" on a "daily basis."

The document listing the universities was written by Agent William B. Anderson, and implements Hoover's directive of a month earlier.

It asks "each Resident Agent provide Coordinator John C.F. Morris of Squad 4, the following information by 10/1/70:

"(1) current number of university or college sources on the academic or administrative staff including security officers broken down under those categories.

"(2) number of current 'student' security informants or

PSI's (suspected to be a Paid Security Informant).

"(3) any other current sources for information re student agitation (by position or agency).

"(4) identity (i.e., professor, police officers, student) or any of the above who can provide you with advanced information on student agitation.

"(5) listing of what information of Bureau interest cannot be obtained from the university or college (not limited to STAG (investigative category for STudent AGitation).

"(6) brief outline of steps you propose to increase, strengthen and improve you coverage with respect to STAG."

Anderson continues, "I want facts, not double talk."

In schools "where there has been no student agitation and where none is to be expected," the document concludes, only question number five should be answered.

The remaining two memoranda received are a cover letter to the Hoover memo: "the coverage desired is a part of our basic responsibility for the internal security of the country"—and a memorandum sent to all agents on May 26, 1967 entitled CONTACTS WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

This latter document states that the "151 classification," previously the classification of investigations for those applying for government employment, was apparently to be used for

criminal or security investigations.

At educational institutions, the document goes on, "All persons interviewed must be advised that the Bureau is conducting a background investigation of the captioned individual who is an applicant or employee of the Federal Government to preclude any assumption that the investigation is of criminal or security type."

The first three of the papers show how a directive from Hoover is implemented on the state level. The memoranda discuss information gathering, infiltration and surveillance of

"THE HATCHET"

The George Washington University
Washington, D. C.

April 29, 1971

Page 12

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

52-71007-19260

ENCLOSURE

Racial Incidents (RACIN),
Anti-war Activities (STDEA)
and Student Agitation (STAG).

The Hoover directive asks for
"timely and reliable
information" about instances
"where actual violence,
disruption and/or unlawful
activity has occurred," instances
"where there is potential of
violence," and instances "where
subversive or extremist groups or
individuals or known agitators
have role as sponsor or supporter
of incident."

The colleges investigated
include: Misericordia, Kings,
Luzerne County Community,
Wilkes Academy of New
Church, Beaver, Bryn Mawr,

Cedar Crest, Eastern Pilgrim,
Lafayette, Lehigh County
Community, Lehigh Univ.,
Crozer Theological, Our Lady of
Angels, Cabrini, Eastern Baptist,
PMC Colleges, Swarthmore,
Alvernia, Moravian, Moravian
Theological, Mary Immaculate,
Muhlenbern, Northampton
County, Gettysburg, Lutheran
Theological, York,
Elizabethtown, Franklin &
Marshall, Lancaster Theological,
Millersville State, Baptist Bible
Seminary, East Stroudsburg
State, Marywood, Univ. of
Scranton, Mansfield State,
Evangelical Congregational,
Lebanon Valley, Villanova
Univ., Wilson.

F B I

Date: 5/27/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIR MAIL - REGISTERED AIRTEL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Brennan	CD ✓
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)

FROM: SAC, SACRAMENTO (52-1516) (P)

RE: MEDBURG

OO: Philadelphia

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJA/142

Appendix 80-1227

Re San Diego teletype, 5/26/71. U

Enclosed herewith for Boston, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and San Diego, is a copy of California driver's license bearing photograph of [redacted] U

The following investigation was conducted by IC [redacted] at Sacramento: U

b6
b7c

On 5/27/71, [redacted] Drivers License Section, California DMV, advised that license [redacted] was issued on 10/20/70 at Upland, California, to [redacted] Claremont, California. [redacted] is described as white female, born [redacted] 5/6", 115 lbs., brown hair, grey eyes, widow. This license expires 2/4/72. Previous driver's license listed as held in Pennsylvania. U

2-Bureau
2-Boston (52-6636) (Enc. 1) (Reg. AM)
2-Chicago (52-6201) (Reg. AM)
2-Los Angeles (52-13725) (Enc. 1) (Reg. AM)
2-Philadelphia (52-7165) (Enc. 1) (Reg. AM)
2-Minneapolis (52-2216) (Reg. AM)
2-San Diego (52-5733) (Enc. 1) (Reg. AM)
2-Sacramento
WRH/lma
(16)

EX-113
REC-50

52-94527-1935

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

JUN 3 1971

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

59 JUN 8 1971

F B I

Date: 6/1/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E L _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
 FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165 SUB H)
 SUBJECT: MEDBURG

b6
b7C

Re Buffalo airtel to the Director, 5/12/71, enclosing for Philadelphia two (2) demonstration photographs containing a picture of [redacted] V NY

The two photographs were exhibited to appropriate Media RA's without effecting an identification of [redacted] as being identical to anyone ever observed at or near the Media RA. V

Per Buffalo's request the two photographs are being returned as enclosures to instant airtel. V

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 BJA/14

App 171 80-1227

REC-50
 EX-113

52-94527-1939

- 2-Bureau (52-94527) (RM)
- 2-Buffalo (52-2230) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 2-Philadelphia
 - (1-52-7165 SUB H)
 - (1-52-7165 SUB F)

12 JUN 2 1971

KKS:tac
 (6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

Approved: _____ Sent _____
 Special Agent in Charge

59 JUN 8 - 1971

F B I

Date: 5/21/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)TO DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527) (ATT: DOCUMENT SECTION)
(MR. D. STANGEL)

FROM SAC, NEW YORK (52-10018-B)

SUBJECT MEDBURGAPPROX/ 80-1227
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJH/lucEnclosed for Bureau, Document Section, Attention
Mr. D. STANGEL, are the following: V

1. Typewriter sample of Olympia typewriter from
office of Win Magazine, 339 Lafayette St., NY, NY. V
2. Typewriter sample of IBM Selectric typewriter
from War Resisters League, 339 Lafayette St., NY, NY. V
3. Typewriter sample of Hermes typewriter from
War Tax Resisters, 339 Lafayette St., NY, NY. V
4. Typewriter sample of Underwood typewriter
from Catholic Peace Fellowship, 339 Lafayette St., NY, NY. V

Examination requested:

1. Compare typewriting samples to samples
previously submitted in EASTCON, MEDBURG, and GARDBURG
cases. V

2-Bureau (Encl. 4)
1-Philadelphia (INFO) (52-7165)
1-New York

RFB:dmd
(4)ST-105
REC-41
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE 3/18/7152-94527-1940
FBI
1 MAY 22 1971Approved: V F M
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date: 5/24/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-463439)
 FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-171192)(C)
 SUBJECT
 SM-MISC (MEDBURG SUSPECT)

b6
b7C

ReNYrep of SA 5/7/71, and
 Bureau nitel to PH and other offices, 5/11/71, under EASTCON
 and MEDBURG captions. J

ReNYrep advised subject was not being recommended
 for inclusion on SI. Inasmuch as reBunitel directed dis-
 continuance of investigation where security-related
 investigation is completed, this case is being closed at NYO.
 Investigation will be conducted under the 62- category. J

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJH/ur

DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJH/ur 92-94527-

- ice 918-D
- 2-Bureau (RM)
 - 3-Philadelphia (RM)
 (1-52-7165)(MEDBURG)
 (1-100-51190)(EASTCON)
 - 3-New York
 (1-100-168839)(EASTCON)
 (1-52-10018)(MEDBURG)

RPS:dmd
 (8)

NOT RECORDED
 199 MAY 31 1971
 JUNE 1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE 100-463439

9 MAY 25 1971

Approved: **58 JUN 4 1971**
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

NEW YORK

100-463439-5

F B I

Date: 5/26/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
 FROM: SAC, BOSTON (52-6636) (P)
 SUBJECT: MEBBURG

110528712

Enclosed herewith for the FBI Laboratory, are three xerox copies of a fictitious document, used only to obtain these xerox specimens. These copies were made on a xerox 2400 copier located at Gnomon Copy, 319 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

A Boston source advised that the employees of "RESIST", 763 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass., are authorized by Gnomon Copy to purchase xerox copies at a discount rate at their 319 Massachusetts Ave. address.

These three copies might possibly contain characteristics found on previous copies of copies of documents which have been distributed by "RESIST" or anonymously.

3-Bureau (Enc.s 1) (1-FBI Lab)
 2-Philadelphia (52-7165) (EM)
 2-Boston
 RMR:scr
 (7)

REC-41 52-94527-1941

EX-109

6-4
MAY 28 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJA/1001

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Appel 80-1227

"COPY AND COMMENTS RETAINED IN LAB"

F B I

Date: 5/27/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (52-2230 Sub 1) (P)MEDBURG
(OO: PHILADELPHIA)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-16-80 BY SP1 GSV/CO
Comp # 83,582b6
b7cRe Philadelphia airtel, 5/11/71, concerning inter-
view of [redacted]
[redacted] New York, father of [redacted] and father-
in-law of prime Medburg suspect [redacted]It is noted that [redacted]
[redacted] was indicted on 4/30/71 by a Federal Grand Jury,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, [redacted] Rev. PHILLIP
F. BERRIGAN and others of [redacted]Information received from Louisville Division reveals
that the subject's father is in constant contact with his son
[redacted] who is presently incarcerated after
having been found guilty of breaking into the Rochester, New
York RA and other Federal Offices on 9/6/70.Buffalo has no sources in a position to furnish
information concerning the current attitude of [redacted]
toward the Bureau and law enforcement in general.In view of the above and because of the sensitive
nature of his employment as [redacted]
[redacted] will not be interviewed by Buffalo
unless instructed to do so by the Bureau.

ST-105

REC-41

52-94527-1942

2 - Bureau (AM-RM)
2 - Philadelphia (52-7165) (AM-RM)
2 - Buffalo
RBJ:dmw
(6)

25 MAY 29 1971

Approved: [Signature]
59 JUN 8 - 1971 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

5/15/71

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
(ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY,
DOCUMENT SECTION)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165 Sub A)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory is a leaflet
entitled, "The FBI in Powelton." U

The enclosure was delivered by [redacted] to
the Philadelphia Office of the FBI on 5/14/71. U

b6
b7C

Request of Laboratory

Determine if the type style on the enclosed
leaflet is similar to that appearing on documents believed
to have originated with the Citizens Commission to Investigate
the FBI. U

- 3 - Bureau (52-94527) (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - Philadelphia (52-7165 Sub A)

TDD:ceh
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJG/14K
Appent 80-1227

52-94527

5/4/71

Append 80-1227

AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-5-84 BY sp5 R16/14R

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (52-3512) (P)

RE: MEDBURG

CR-13633

b6
b7C

Re PH airtel to Albany, 4/25/71 (IO). U

Enc. for the Lab is a copy of a leaflet beginning
"On Sept. 25, 1969, the files of the five local draft boards..."
and a photo of a letter signed [redacted] U

On 10/1/69, a group of between 15 and 20 persons
entered St. Johns Cathedral, CV, Ohio, and began a sit-in
in the sanctuary of the church. This group appeared to be

[redacted]
Washington, D.C. Two spokesmen of the group identified
as [redacted] both now

[redacted]
disseminated a written statement referring to a fire at the
SSS Boards in Akron, Ohio, on 9/26/69 (Bufile 25-600636).
A copy of the statement is enc. with this communication,
however, it is noted it is a poor copy. U

The FBI previously conducted an examination of this
statement (Lab #D700327002 IK). U

During the crime scene search conducted after the
burning of LB #63, SSS, Norwalk, Ohio, on 1/27/70, a one-page
typewritten letter critical of the draft reform lottery and
signed [redacted] was recovered. It was apparently left

3-Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-Philadelphia (52-7165 SUB A)
2-Cleveland
RGS:jac
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

For report to [redacted]
to SAC, Cleveland at [redacted]
11/2/71
5-27-71
[redacted]

CV 52-3512

behind by the Unsubs responsible for the destruction at that board. A photo of this document is enc. herewith. The Lab previously conducted an examination of this letter (Lab #D700303190 IX). J

The FBI Lab is requested to compare the enc. documents with evidence submitted in the MEEBURG case to determine whether same typewriters were used in the preparation of these documents. The FBI Lab is also requested to compare enc. items with items submitted in MEEBURG case for similarity in style and composition. J

May 7, 1971

APPROX/ 80-1227
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJB/RL

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
(Attention: FBI Laboratory, Document Section)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (52-6636)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

CF 13646316

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory, Document Section, for handwriting, hand printing and typewriter analysis in captioned matter as well as ECCSL are the following documents (numbered with 3 x 5 cards) (obtained May 7 from [redacted]). Enclosed for Philadelphia is Xerox of front and back side of below-described documents (Xerox does not take item #2). Enclosed for Chicago is Xerox of item #3 described below: U

- (1) Two envelopes, one each from [redacted] and one post card from [redacted]
- (2) Typed carbon paper with salutation "Dear [redacted]" dated May 3, 1971.
- (3) White Resist letterhead letter dated May 3, 1971, to [redacted] Illinois (was crumpled into a ball).
- (4) Handwriting on reassembled yellow paper with top left [redacted]
- (5) Resist letterhead dated May 12, 1971, and typing on the reverse side of another Resist letterhead with green pen notation "Cover Letter"
- (6) Reassembled apparent stencil entitled "Resist Financial Statement 4/22/71."
- (7) Reassembled stencil entitled "April Funding Request" (items 1 through 14) and apparent torn carbon of same.

- 2 - Bureau (Encs. 11) (RM)
 - 2 - Philadelphia (Encs. 11) (RM) (52-7165)
 - 2 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (52-6021) (RM)
 - 3 - Boston
- BBM/bbr (8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

BS 52-6636

b6
b7C

- (8) Six small pieces of paper with apparent attempts to duplicate handwritten signature of [redacted]
- (9) Reassembled apparent stencil "April Funding Request" (items 15 through 23) and apparent torn carbon of same.
- (10) Lined white paper with handwriting beginning "Today in Harrisburg."
- (11) Lined white paper with handwriting "Missing 11A-routing slip, 18-A BSU cover sheet," plus 3 x 5 card with notation "This needs 1-4, then mail it."

For information of Chicago Boston teletype of May 6 listed the address of [redacted] as Mt. Monco; Boston feels that this should be Mt. Morris, Illinois. ✓

No lead being set out for Chicago regarding [redacted] since that office is more cognizant of the [redacted] situation and is capable of taking appropriate action, if required. ✓

May 3, 1971

AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 R16/HK

Append 80-1227

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
(Attention: FBI Laboratory, Document Section)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (52-6636)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

CR 13634 Ju

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory Document Section for handwriting, hand printing and typewriter analysis (below material obtained from a CS of the Boston Office) in captioned matter as well as ECCSL are the following documents: ✓

- (1) Portion of manila envelope marked "OF, BY, AND FOR THE FBI."
- (2) Portion of sheet of white paper with green felt pen markings apparently "complete set of _____ 4 packets" with red writing on reverse side ending in _____ message." b6
b7C
- (3) Stencil entitled "For Immediate Release April 29, 1971."
- (4) Carbon of above stencil.
- (5) Three pages of handwriting on yellow paper beginning "Dear Resist Friends" dated May 1. (Apparently a roughdraft.)
- (6) Mimeo run off on Resist letterhead, apparently final form of above roughdraft.
- (7) Three Resist letterheads dated "March 19, 1971," beginning with "Dear Friend of Resist."

2 - Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM)
1 - Boston
RBN/bb
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Lab report + trans form to
SAC Boston - 4/28/71 (2) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)

6-28-71
Disposition of specimens, 6-28-71
done + finally sent in via a separate
separately

BS 52-6636

- (8) Lilac colored paper entitled "Revised February Funding Grants."
- (9) Pale green colored paper entitled "Resist Financial Statement for February 27, 1970."

F B I

Date: 5/20/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

b6
b7C

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)

FROM: SAC, LOUISVILLE (67-7)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

APPROX 80-1227
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5-RW/KC

Re Philadelphia airtel dated 5/13/71 captioned

[REDACTED] SM - NEW LEFT (MEDBURG SUSPECT),
[REDACTED] SM - ANA (MEDBURG SUSPECT), [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Aka., SM - NEW LEFT (MEDBURG SUSPECT)"; Louisville
telephone calls to New York on 5/19/71; and Louisville
telephone call to Bureau on 5/20/71. ✓

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are one copy of
referenced Philadelphia airtel complete with enclosure;
original and one copy of Affidavit prepared by SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Louisville Office; and two copies of a memorandum
prepared by SA [REDACTED] A copy of SA [REDACTED] Affidavit and
a copy of his memorandum are also enclosed for Philadelphia
and New York. ✓

For information of the Bureau, referenced airtel
furnished a list of toll calls involving the telephones of
the suspects identified in above reference. Louisville and
other offices receiving this airtel were requested to identify
subscribers in their divisions of receiving telephone numbers.

- ST-105 4-ENCLOSURE ST-105 REC-35 100-1948
- ② - Bureau (Encls. 5) (RM)
 - 2 - Philadelphia (52-7165G) (Encls. 2) (RM) (PERSONAL ATTN: SAC)
 - 2 - New York (Encls. 2) (RM) (PERSONAL ATTN: SAC) 2 1971
 - 2 - Louisville
 - (1 - 67-7)
 - (1 - 67-14236)

JOK:mfm
(8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

PERS. REC. UNIT

The Bureau will further note that on page 11 of the list of toll calls is a call to Lexington, Kentucky, on 3/28/71 to telephone number [REDACTED]. This call ran for 74 minutes and the charge amounted to \$14.80. This number is the home telephone of Special Agent [REDACTED] currently assigned to the Lexington, Kentucky, Resident Agency. SA [REDACTED] has been thoroughly interviewed concerning this matter and he has advised that approximately two months ago on a Sunday evening, he received a telephone call from [REDACTED] a boyhood acquaintance and close friend. He has advised [REDACTED] is currently in the Jesuit Order in New York City and is completing his studies for the priesthood which he is scheduled to attain upon reaching his 30th birthday. He has advised that this call involved strictly personal matters and denies that any information concerning the Bureau was discussed. He is of the opinion this phone call was caused by a letter he recently sent [REDACTED] in which he, [REDACTED] expressed interest in news of mutual acquaintances in New York City. V

[REDACTED] stated that at no time has [REDACTED] attempted to obtain any information concerning the Bureau, Bureau personnel, organization, or physical layout of any field office or resident agency. He states in fact that [REDACTED] has shown no interest whatsoever in this regard. V

It is noted that the telephone toll records furnished by Philadelphia, on page 10, show the name [REDACTED]. It is not known whether this is meant to imply that calls following [REDACTED] name were charged to him or made by him. V

This matter has been discussed with SAC, New York City, and no significance has been developed to the phone call from [REDACTED] to SA [REDACTED]. The New York Office has advised that [REDACTED] is not currently carried as a suspect in the MEDBURG investigation. New York has further advised that telephone number [REDACTED] the number from which the greater majority of calls shown on the telephone records originated from, is located in Apartment [REDACTED] Jesuit residence located at [REDACTED]. This is reportedly the residence of [REDACTED] principal suspects in this case. V

SA [] has advised that [] are completely unknown to him and he has never been contacted by these individuals. He has advised he will assist the Bureau in any way possible.)

In summary, SA [] did receive a lengthy telephone call from [] on 3/28/71. This call was placed from a phone to which [] reportedly have access. While it is not known at this time what degree of association [] has with these three individuals, the possibility exists that his association with them is close. SA [] has advised the phone call involved dealt only in personal matters with the exception that during the call he remarked to [] that his "friend" "Berrigan" had been caught. He states he mentioned this because in May, 1970, [] had remarked that the FBI seemed to be having a hard time catching BERRIGAN. According to [] no other items of Bureau business were discussed. SA [] has been instructed to immediately report any further contacts by [] until his status in this investigation is known. No further action appears necessary or warranted at this time. ✓

New York and Philadelphia will note that page 3 of the telephone toll calls indicates a call to Louisville, Kentucky, number []. This number is assigned to the Seelbach Hotel and information concerning this call will be furnished separately. ✓

LEADS:

THE NEW YORK OFFICE:

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Will attempt to obtain full and complete background concerning [] and attempt to specifically determine any relationship existing between [] and the three mentioned suspects. It is requested that the location of the telephone bearing number [] be verified and complete records concerning subscribers be obtained. In this connection, it is noted that SA [] wrote to [] at the Nativity Center on Forsyth Street, New York City, and has received no information that [] is staying at [] Jesuit residence. ✓

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 BTK/INR

APPEAL 80-1227

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

52-94527-1948

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : *[Signature]* SAC, Louisville

DATE: 5/18/71

FROM : *JFM* SA

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: JAMES EDWARD O'CALLAHAN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

APPENDIX 80-1227
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *6-5-84* BY *SP5 RUC/ML*

Approximately two months ago on Sunday evening, I received a telephone call from This call came to my residence at approximately 10:00 P.M. I spoke with him until approximately 11:15 or 11:30 P.M. During this conversation we discussed family and mutual friends. The conversation dealt with, among other things, the health of his mother who had been ill as well as the whereabouts of mutual friends, such as who had recently married and who had moved away, etc. He is well aware that I am employed by the FBI; however, at no point in the conversation did he attempt to focus the topic on the Bureau. During the conversation he indicated that his vocation to the priesthood was somewhat wavering. He indicated that he had been involved in some type of activity in lower Manhattan which concerned the restoration of former slum dwellings into habitable living quarters. He also mentioned that he might possibly be going to San Francisco during the Summer of 1971 and work on a similar type project. ✓

We did not discuss Bureau business. We further did not discuss political viewpoints since my viewpoints are rather conservative and since his are more liberal than mine. We have in the past had discussions in the general nature on politics, the war, and such related subjects. However, due to the disparity of our viewpoints, we more often than not did not agree and consequently avoided any political issues during our conversations. is apparently interested in social reform and basically seems to be at home in the field of social work. ✓

The conversation further concerned his uncertainty about his vocation. However, since he has approximately two years to go before ordination, he indicated that this should

JFM:mfm
(2)

mfm

52-94527-1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ENCLOSURE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



be enough time to resolve his ideas on this matter. He did not indicate that he planned to leave the Jesuits. ✓

This is about the sum total of our topics of conversation. ✓

I have known [redacted] since our freshman year of high school. We met while attending [redacted] New York. Over the years we became very close friends. I am well acquainted with his immediate family. His father's name is [redacted] and he resides at [redacted] New York, Zip Code [redacted] telephone Area Code [redacted] His father is employed with [redacted] of New York. His mother, [redacted] resides at the above address and is employed at [redacted] has a sister, [redacted] age approximately [redacted] is presently a [redacted] and teaches at [redacted] She is known as [redacted] has a younger brother, [redacted] age approximately [redacted] who I believe is employed [redacted] There is one younger brother, [redacted] who is approximately [redacted] years of age. The last information I had concerning [redacted] was that he had dropped out of high school and was living with his parents. [redacted] has an uncle by the name of [redacted] who is presently [redacted] In addition [redacted] who were priests. The first of these is a Jesuit named ROGER O'CALLAHAN, who I believe was killed in an accident in Burma in approximately 1945. The second uncle, JOHN O'CALLAHAN, was a Dominican priest and died approximately three years ago from emphysema or lung cancer. ✓

[redacted] is presently studying for the priesthood and should be ordained at age 30 if he proceeds along his present course. ✓

The last time I had seen [redacted] was in late May, 1970, at which time I was home in New York for my brother's graduation. I saw [redacted] on one or two occasions during this visit. The last time before that I can recall seeing him would probably be around Christmas, 1968. I do not believe I have seen him on more than three occasions since I left New York in July of 1967. ✓

LS 67-

Approximately four to six weeks before I received the telephone call from him, I had written him a short note asking what he was doing. I presumed this telephone call to be a reply to my letter since he is not a regular correspondent. I asked him at the time who was paying for the long distance phone call and he advised that he was. I presumed that he was calling from the place he had been living, [redacted] New York, New York, Zip Code 10002, phone Area Code [redacted]. The call seemed to me to be perfectly innocuous and merely a reply to my letter. At no point during the conversation did he attempt to solicit from me any information concerning Bureau investigations. Also, at no point did we discuss either of our political philosophies. I am under the impression that the residence where he lives is a social type agency run by the Jesuits with the purpose of providing a place for the children in that lower Manhattan neighborhood to come and have supervised activity as opposed to roaming the streets. The call was strictly personal in nature. ✓

b6
b7C

We do not have any mutual friends who are presently residing or have resided in the Lexington, Kentucky, area. Neither before nor since this conversation have I been contacted by anyone in a suspicious type manner concerning my employment and/or personal affairs. ✓

I could not justifiably comment on his political views other than to say that I do know they are more liberal than mine. By this, however, I do not mean to imply that he has Leftist leanings of any type. I consider my own viewpoints to be very conservative and consequently I believe I would consider a person who is middle of the road in their beliefs to be somewhat liberal. As I stated before, our philosophies do not agree and for the sake of avoiding argument, we try not to discuss them in any conversations. ✓

LS 67-

b6
b7C

I was in very close contact with him during our four years together at high school. Upon graduation from high school, he attended [redacted] for his freshman and sophomore years while I attended college in New York. During these first two years, we needless to say did not see too much of each other. However, I would say that we still remained close friends. After his sophomore year of college, he entered the Jesuits where he has remained since then. Although our contacts over the last several years have been very intermittent and irregular, I nevertheless consider him to be a close personal friend. U

FBI

Date:

5/13/71

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority)

TO: SAC, ALBANY

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
SM-NEW LEFT (MEDBURG SUSPECT)

[REDACTED]
SM-ANA (MEDBURG SUSPECT)

[REDACTED] aka
SM-NEW LEFT (MEDBURG SUSPECT)

b6
b7C

2-Albany (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-Alexandria (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-Baltimore (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-Boston (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-Buffalo (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-Charlotte (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-Cincinnati (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-Cleveland (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-Denver (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-Detroit (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-Indianapolis (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-Los Angeles (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-Louisville (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-Milwaukee (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-Newark (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-New Haven (Enc. 1) (RM)
3-New York (Enc. 1) (RM) (1-52-10018-SUB B) (1-100-169104) (1-100-
2-Pittsburgh (Enc. 1) (RM) 1170627)
2-Sacramento (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-St. Louis (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-San Francisco (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-Seattle (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-WFO (Enc. 1) (RM)
4-Philadelphia (1-52-7165) (1-100-52593) (1-100-51936) (1-100-52134)

CRS:MPJ (53)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJA/ik

Append 80-1227

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

PH 100-52593
100-51926
100-52134

b6
b7C
b7D

Enclosed for receiving offices is [redacted]

Receiving offices are requested to [redacted]

Receiving offices are requested to furnish copies to the following New York files and the following Philadelphia files: U

New York: 52-10018-SUB B
100-169104 [redacted]
100-170627 [redacted]

Philadelphia: 52-7165-SUB G
100-51936 [redacted]
100-52593 [redacted]
100-52134 [redacted]

It should be noted that Philadelphia is familiar with [redacted]

PROMPT HANDLING IS REQUESTED BY ALL RECEIVING OFFICES
SINCE INSTANT MATTER INVOLVES MEDBURG, HANDLED AS A SPECIAL IN
THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE. U

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : *WJL* SAC, Louisville

DATE: 5/18/71

FROM : *JFM* SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Approximately two months ago on Sunday evening, I received a telephone call from [REDACTED]. This call came to my residence at approximately 10:00 P.M. I spoke with him until approximately 11:15 or 11:30 P.M. During this conversation we discussed family and mutual friends. The conversation dealt with, among other things, the health of his mother who had been ill as well as the whereabouts of mutual friends, such as who had recently married and who had moved away, etc. He is well aware that I am employed by the FBI; however, at no point in the conversation did he attempt to focus the topic on the Bureau. During the conversation he indicated that his vocation to the priesthood was somewhat wavering. He indicated that he had been involved in some type of activity in lower Manhattan which concerned the restoration of former slum dwellings into habitable living quarters. He also mentioned that he might possibly be going to San Francisco during the Summer of 1971 and work on a similar type project. *U*

We did not discuss Bureau business. We further did not discuss political viewpoints since my viewpoints are rather conservative and since his are more liberal than mine. We have in the past had discussions in the general nature on politics, the war, and such related subjects. However, due to the disparity of our viewpoints, we more often than not did not agree and consequently avoided any political issues during our conversations. [REDACTED] is apparently interested in social reform and basically seems to be at home in the field of social work. *U*

The conversation further concerned his uncertainty about his vocation. However, since he has approximately two years to go before ordination, he indicated that this should

JFM:mfm
(2)
mfm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJA/4C

App# 80-1227



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

be enough time to resolve his ideas on this matter. He did not indicate that he planned to leave the Jesuits. ✓

This is about the sum total of our topics of conversation. ✓

I have known [redacted] since our freshman year of high school. We met while attending [redacted] New York. Over the years we became very close friends. I am well acquainted with his immediate family. His father's name is [redacted] and he resides at [redacted] New York, Zip Code [redacted] telephone Area Code [redacted] His father is employed with [redacted] of New York. His mother, [redacted] resides at the above address and is employed at [redacted] has a sister, [redacted] age approximately [redacted] is presently a [redacted] and teaches at [redacted] She is known as [redacted] has a younger brother, [redacted] age approximately [redacted] who I believe is employed [redacted] There is one younger brother, [redacted] who is approximately [redacted] years of age. The last information I had concerning [redacted] was that he had dropped out of high school and was living with his parents. [redacted] has an uncle by the name of [redacted] who is presently [redacted]

In addition, [redacted] who were priests. The first of these is a Jesuit named ROGER O'CALLAHAN, who I believe was killed in an accident in Burma in approximately 1945. The second uncle, JOHN O'CALLAHAN, was a Dominican priest and died approximately three years ago from emphysema or lung cancer. ✓

[redacted] is presently studying for the priesthood and should be ordained at age 30 if he proceeds along his present course. ✓

The last time I had seen [redacted] was in late May, 1970, at which time I was home in New York for my brother's graduation. I saw [redacted] on one or two occasions during this visit. The last time before that I can recall seeing him would probably be around Christmas, 1968. I do not believe I have seen him on more than three occasions since I left New York in July of 1967. ✓

Approximately four to six weeks before I received the telephone call from him, I had written him a short note asking what he was doing. I presumed this telephone call to be a reply to my letter since he is not a regular correspondent. I asked him at the time who was paying for the long distance phone call and he advised that he was. I presumed that he was calling from the place he had been living, [redacted] New York, New York, Zip Code 10002, phone Area Code [redacted] The call seemed to me to be perfectly innocuous and merely a reply to my letter. At no point during the conversation did he attempt to solicit from me any information concerning Bureau investigations. Also, at no point did we discuss either of our political philosophies. I am under the impression that the residence where he lives is a social type agency run by the Jesuits with the purpose of providing a place for the children in that lower Manhattan neighborhood to come and have supervised activity as opposed to roaming the streets. The call was strictly personal in nature. ✓

b6
b7C

We do not have any mutual friends who are presently residing or have resided in the Lexington, Kentucky, area. Neither before nor since this conversation have I been contacted by anyone in a suspicious type manner concerning my employment and/or personal affairs. ✓

I could not justifiably comment on his political views other than to say that I do know they are more liberal than mine. By this, however, I do not mean to imply that he has Leftist leanings of any type. I consider my own viewpoints to be very conservative and consequently I believe I would consider a person who is middle of the road in their beliefs to be somewhat liberal. As I stated before, our philosophies do not agree and for the sake of avoiding argument, we try not to discuss them in any conversations. ✓

I was in very close contact with him during our four years together at high school. Upon graduation from high school, he attended [redacted] for his freshman and sophomore years while I attended college in New York. During these first two years, we needless to say did not see too much of each other. However, I would say that we still remained close friends. After his sophomore year of college, he entered the Jesuits where he has remained since then. Although our contacts over the last several years have been very intermittent and irregular, I nevertheless consider him to be a close personal friend.)

A F F I D A V I T

May 19, 1971
Louisville, Kentucky

I, [redacted] furnish the following Affidavit voluntarily. ✓

Approximately two months ago, I received a telephone call at my residence, [redacted] Kentucky, from [redacted] I received the call at about 10:00 P.M. on a Sunday night and spoke with him until approximately 11:00 or 11:30 P.M. I have known [redacted] [redacted] for [redacted] I first became acquainted with him when we were both freshmen at [redacted] New York. We are close personal friends. ✓

I believed the call to be a reply to a short letter I had written to him some four to six weeks earlier. I addressed this letter to him at [redacted] [redacted] New York City. I presumed that he was still living at this address since I had not heard anything from him to the contrary. I assumed the abovementioned phone call was made from the same address. During the call I inquired concerning the health of his mother who had been hospitalized about one year ago for what I believe was a broken hip. At the time she was hospitalized, there was an indication that she might possibly be suffering from cancer. He told me that his mother was fine and I believe he also said that she had returned to work. He also mentioned that his sister, [redacted] [redacted] named [redacted] was teaching at [redacted] New York. I believe he said his brother, [redacted] was employed [redacted] [redacted] I also recall he mentioned his youngest brother, [redacted] had dropped out of school. I believe he said [redacted] was living at home with his parents. He mentioned his father's health was somewhat poor lately. He inquired about the health and whereabouts of my mother and brother. We also discussed one of his father's sisters and her three daughters. ✓

Among the other people we discussed were several we knew from our high school. We talked about an individual named [redacted] He told me that [redacted] was employed by a

APR 07 1980-1227
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DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJA/RL

ftm

[redacted] in a lay capacity. I believe he also said that [redacted] was married or was planning on getting married shortly. We discussed [redacted] sister, [redacted] who had married a divorced man with eight children. I recall discussing this at some length since [redacted] had always been somewhat of an irresponsible type. I remarked that she would mature rather quickly since she now had eight children to raise. I also asked if anyone had heard anything more concerning Gene Pabst. We attended high school with Gene and after graduation and an Air Force ROTC commission from college, Gene became a pilot and was shot down over Vietnam in about 1965. Gene was listed as missing in action and presumed dead, and [redacted] told me he had not heard anything recent about Pabst. We talked about [redacted] who had also gone to high school with us and subsequently graduated from West Point. He said [redacted] was either just released or shortly due out of the Army, and that he was supposed to go back to Germany where he had been stationed and go into business there. We also talked about [redacted] whose nickname is [redacted] was [redacted] New York; however, was planning on moving to California after the current semester. J

He asked me how I was getting along and I told him fine and that I was kept busy chasing crooks around Lexington. I also remarked that his "friend" Berrigan had been caught. I mentioned this because when I was in New York in May, 1970, he had remarked that the FBI seemed to be having a hard time catching him. This was the sum total of our mention of the Bureau. He did not ask me anything concerning the work of the Bureau or my work in particular. We have never discussed the work of the Bureau. J

A large part of the conversation dealt with his vocation. I got the impression that his vocation was not as strong as it should have been. He indicated that his work lately involved the transformation of slum dwellings into more habitable living quarters. He also indicated that he might be going to San Francisco in the Summer of 1971 in a similar type project. He indicated that if he became a priest, he would not care to teach but would rather be involved in some type of social work. He stated he had two more years to go before ordination and this should be sufficient time to sort out his feelings. J

JFM

The last time that I had any contact with him was in May, 1970, in New York. At this time, he also indicated that his vocation did not seem to be as strong as he felt it should be. He also indicated that his superiors were possibly not too pleased with his progress.)

We do not discuss personal philosophy or politics since our viewpoints are not similar and to do so would possibly lead only to a disagreement. I recall a discussion we had about four or five years ago concerning the war on which we could not agree. We decided then that there was no sense in talking about politics.)

He has never asked me about the work of the Bureau. During our telephone conversation, he mentioned absolutely nothing concerning the Bureau's work, policies, physical layout, etc.)

I would say that I have seen [redacted] only about three times in the last four years. I did not consider his phone call unusual since I had written to him shortly before and since he does not regularly correspond. I presumed that he was still living at [redacted] [redacted] and I also presumed that he was calling me from there. He had given me the address of [redacted] [redacted] when I saw him in May, 1970.)

To the best of my recollection, he has never inquired on any occasion regarding the work of the Bureau.)

[redacted]

Sworn to and subscribed before me on the 19th day of May, 1971, at Louisville, Kentucky.)

[redacted]

ATM

A F F I D A V I T

May 19, 1971
Louisville, Kentucky

I, [redacted] furnish the following Affidavit voluntarily. ✓

Approximately two months ago, I received a telephone call at my residence, [redacted] Kentucky, from [redacted] I received the call at about 10:00 P.M. on a Sunday night and spoke with him until approximately 11:00 or 11:30 P.M. I have known [redacted] for [redacted] I first became acquainted with him when we were both freshmen at [redacted] New York. We are close personal friends. ✓

I believed the call to be a reply to a short letter I had written to him some four to six weeks earlier. I addressed this letter to him at [redacted] New York City. I presumed that he was still living at this address since I had not heard anything from him to the contrary. I assumed the abovementioned phone call was made from the same address. During the call I inquired concerning the health of his mother who had been hospitalized about one year ago for what I believe was a broken hip. At the time she was hospitalized, there was an indication that she might possibly be suffering from cancer. He told me that his mother was fine and I believe he also said that she had returned to work. He also mentioned that his sister, [redacted] named [redacted] was teaching at [redacted] New York. I believe he said his brother [redacted] was employed [redacted] I also recall he mentioned his youngest brother, [redacted] had dropped out of school. I believe he said [redacted] was living at home with his parents. He mentioned his father's health was somewhat poor lately. He inquired about the health and whereabouts of my mother and brother. We also discussed one of his father's sisters and her three daughters. ✓

Among the other people we discussed were several we knew from our high school. We talked about an individual named [redacted] He told me that [redacted] was employed by a [redacted]

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DATE 6-5-84 BY SP5 RJA/luc
APPEND 80-1287

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

LTJ

[redacted] in a lay capacity. I believe he also said that [redacted] was married or was planning on getting married shortly. We discussed [redacted] sister, [redacted] who had married a divorced man with eight children. I recall discussing this at some length since [redacted] had always been somewhat of an irresponsible type. I remarked that she would mature rather quickly since she now had eight children to raise. I also asked if anyone had heard anything more concerning Gene Pabst. We attended high school with Gene and after graduation and an Air Force ROTC commission from college, Gene became a pilot and was shot down over Vietnam in about 1965. Gene was listed as missing in action and presumed dead, and [redacted] told me he had not heard anything recent about Pabst. We talked about [redacted] who had also gone to high school with us and subsequently graduated from West Point. He said [redacted] was either just released or shortly due out of the Army, and that he was supposed to go back to Germany where he had been stationed and go into business there. We also talked about [redacted] whose nickname is [redacted] was [redacted] New York; however, was planning on moving to California after the current semester. J

He asked me how I was getting along and I told him fine and that I was kept busy chasing crooks around Lexington. I also remarked that his "friend" Berrigan had been caught. I mentioned this because when I was in New York in May, 1970, he had remarked that the FBI seemed to be having a hard time catching him. This was the sum total of our mention of the Bureau. He did not ask me anything concerning the work of the Bureau or my work in particular. We have never discussed the work of the Bureau. J

A large part of the conversation dealt with his vocation. I got the impression that his vocation was not as strong as it should have been. He indicated that his work lately involved the transformation of slum dwellings into more habitable living quarters. He also indicated that he might be going to San Francisco in the Summer of 1971 in a similar type project. He indicated that if he became a priest, he would not care to teach but would rather be involved in some type of social work. He stated he had two more years to go before ordination and this should be sufficient time to sort out his feelings. J

JFM

The last time that I had any contact with him was in May, 1970, in New York. At this time, he also indicated that his vocation did not seem to be as strong as he felt it should be. He also indicated that his superiors were possibly not too pleased with his progress. U

We do not discuss personal philosophy or politics since our viewpoints are not similar and to do so would possibly lead only to a disagreement. I recall a discussion we had about four or five years ago concerning the war on which we could not agree. We decided then that there was no sense in talking about politics. U

He has never asked me about the work of the Bureau. During our telephone conversation, he mentioned absolutely nothing concerning the Bureau's work, policies, physical layout, etc. U

I would say that I have seen [redacted] only about three times in the last four years. I did not consider his phone call unusual since I had written to him shortly before and since he does not regularly correspond. I presumed that he was still living at [redacted] and I also presumed that he was calling me from there. He had given me the address of [redacted] when I saw him in May, 1970. U

To the best of my recollection, he has never inquired on any occasion regarding the work of the Bureau. U

[redacted]

Sworn to and subscribed before me on the 19th day of May, 1971, at Louisville, Kentucky. U

[redacted]

JFM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

b6
b7C

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: May 25, 1971

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Campbell
1 - Mr. Browning
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. Felt
1 - Mr. Tavel

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

PURPOSE: To advise you of a telephone call made from a New York telephone number used by three prime Medburg suspects to the residence of SA [redacted] who is assigned to the Lexington, Kentucky, Resident Agency. An affidavit from SA [redacted] has been obtained denying any wrongdoing or association with Medburg suspects.

DETAILS: Toll records for all Medburg suspects under investigation have been obtained and efforts are being made to identify persons called by the suspects. During the course of this investigation, on March 28, 1971, a telephone call was noted as having been made from New York telephone number [redacted] to Lexington, Kentucky, telephone number [redacted] the residence of SA [redacted]. The call lasted for 74 minutes and the charge amounted to \$14.80.

The New York telephone is located in [redacted] the residence of prime Medburg suspects, [redacted]. This is a Jesuit residence and [redacted] have been very active in assisting in the defense of Fathers Philip and Daniel Berrigan of the ECCSL.

SA [redacted] was thoroughly interviewed regarding receipt of this telephone call and he advised he had received a telephone call on March 28, 1971, from a former close personal friend and schoolmate, [redacted]. He advised [redacted] is currently in a Jesuit order in New York City and completing his studies for the priesthood which he is scheduled to attain in approximately [redacted].

SA [redacted] advised that this call involved strictly personal matters with the exception that during the call he remarked to [redacted] that [redacted] friend, Berrigan, had been caught. [redacted] stated he mentioned this because in May, 1970, [redacted] had remarked to him that the FBI seemed to be having a hard time catching Berrigan. He stated no other items relating to Bureau

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

CBjr:amm (9)

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CONTINUED - OVER

REC-35 52-94527-1949
REC. UNIT

Rosen to Sullivan Memorandum
RE: MEDBURG

b6
b7C

business were discussed and that [] did not question or make comment regarding FBI office space or the Bureau's work. [] mentioned to SA [] that his vocation was not as strong as it should be and that his superiors were not pleased with his progress. SA [] is of the opinion that this telephone call was caused by a letter he recently sent [] in which he, [] expressed interest in news of mutual acquaintances in New York City. ✓

SA [] stated [] are totally unknown to him and he did not know whether [] was closely associated with these priests, but indicated there could be a close association. ✓

[] is not a Medburg suspect and was unknown to the New York and Philadelphia Offices. ✓

ACTION: SAC, Louisville, recommended no administrative action against [] and General Investigative Division concurs. SA [] has been instructed to immediately report any further contacts by [] ✓

AB
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 31

Page 152 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 153 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 154 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 156 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 157 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 158 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 159 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 295 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 296 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 324 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 325 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 327 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 328 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 329 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 330 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 331 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 332 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 333 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 416 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 417 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 418 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 419 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 420 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 421 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 422 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 423 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 424 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 425 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 426 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 427 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 428 ~ b6, b7C, b7D